FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Movement.

PIANO-MAKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Ocean Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1872.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The barbers of seventeen hundred shops struck this morning for reduced hours of labor from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., with an hour for dinner. Twelve hundred shops acceded to the demands immediately. The other shops still hold out. The strikers receive pecuniary assistance from the Eight Hour League.

The piano makers have resolved to form a strong association to resist the demands of the strikers.

The Brooklyn hack drivers, who are on a strike, threaten to intercept all funerals going to Flat Bush and Calvary Cemeteries.

The strike of piano-makers is ended, all the men having resumed work at ten hours. Those employed by Weber and Steinway alone got an advance in wages, viz., ten per cent.

The cabinet-makers continue meetings, and still predict success for their strike in a few days. They received word from New Haven that the cabinet-makers and various other trades in that city had formed an eight-hour league, which will contribute money for the support of the strikers here. When the movement is successful here, the men will strike in New Haven, and receive aid in turn.

A large number of metal workers were in session to-day, and listened to letters from Buffalo, Susquehanna, and different points along the line of the Erie Railroad; also from Boston and other cities, all of which gave encouraging accounts. The workingmen are said to be making preparations in those places to commence a strike.

The Singer sewing machine men to-day unanimously resolved to hold out indefinitely. They are connected with the Metal Workers' Union, and assert that they are abundantly supplied with funds.

The wire manufacturers resolved to discharge those of their workmen who do not resume work to-day on the ten hour system.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee held a meeting this morning. It was voted to maintain the present attitude of the committee, and to establish an organization among the journeymen to counteract the influence of trades unions.

Only a few officers of the Eight Hour League represented that organization at Teutonia Hall to-day, but those spoke confidently of the success of the eight hour movement.

The strike of the blacksmiths and wheelwrights is over, for the present, without obtaining either eight hours or an increase in wages.

The car drivers and conductors of the Brooklyn city railroads intend striking next week for an increase in wages and less hours of labor. Twelve hundred iron moulders struck to-day for eight hours.

OCEAN RACE.

The Ocean race for the Wallack cup came off to-day from a point off Sandy Hook to a stake boat stationed off Long Branch and return. The yachts started shortly after one o'clock, and the winning boat, the Madeline, rounded the home stake boat at 6:33, with all the rest of the fleet, viz.: the Tidal Wave, Foam, Resolute, Magic, and Peerless, some two miles astern.

BANKRUPT FIRM.

Judge Blatchford has granted an order for J. A. Heath & Co., of which firm James H. Ingersoll, the Tammanny chair maker, was the principal partner, to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupts and their estates divided *pro rata* among their creditors.

STOKES' CASE.

A sixth panel of one hundred jurors has been ordered in the Stokes case. Only one juror was obtained to-day, making the tenth, John A. Lefaurs, enameller, West Twenty-second street. Judge Truman Tremaine appeared as one of Stokes' counsel to-day.

CONTESTING A WILL.

The will of James Scott, a clothier, who bequeathed $200,000 to Julia Scott, his reputed wife, and Margaret Kellis, a servant, is contested by Caroline Scott, who claims that she married the testator many years ago, and was never divorced from him.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Mrs. Mary Meyer has brought action to recover $20,000 damages from the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for injuries sustained six months ago by being thrown to the ground by a car starting suddenly.

CAUSE OF SATURDAY'S FIRE.

The Fire Marshal has finished the investigation into the cause of the disastrous explosion in Liberty street on Saturday, and has decided that it was caused by the ignition of vapor from other from a gas jet.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogert, the lover and alleged accomplice of Libbie Garrabant, in the murder of Ranson E. Burroughs, at Paterson, has been postponed until September.

JULY INTEREST.

The United States Treasury will commence to prepay July interest on Wednesday without sale, a considerable portion of which is due to Europe.

ST. LOUIS.

Treble Poisoning—Legislative Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—The *Republican* learns by correspondent from Brentwood, Missouri, of a terrible poisoning case which occurred in the town of Wheatland on Wednesday last. It appears that a young man named Moore applied to a country physician for a prescription to cure ague. Objecting to quinine, the doctor prescribed some bitters composed of Peruvian bark, dog-weed and whisky. Moore took a dose and started for home, which he was barely able to reach, and shortly after died. Mrs. Rodell and Miss Vaughan, who had been summoned by Moore's mother, to quiet her fears that her son had not been poisoned, each took a dose of the bitters, and soon after started for home, but proceeded only a short distance when Mr. Barnes was taken very ill, and was compelled to dismount from his horse and was just able to drag himself home and died during the night. Dr. Redfred, feeling pronounced symptoms of poisoning, spurred his horse to his utmost speed, and just reached his house, when he fell insensible at the door. He was carried inside and died within fifteen minutes. The matter had not been investigated when the letter was written; therefore it is not known whether the doctor who prescribed the bitters made a mistake or whether the druggist from whom he had purchased the medicine committed a blunder.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The dead lock which has existed between the two Houses of the Legislature for some days past on the question of redistricting the State, was broken to-day by the House passing a concurrent resolution relating that as grave doubts exist in both Houses about the power of the Governor to divide the State into electoral districts, both Houses adjourn *sine die* at twelve M., and request the Governor to reconvene the General Assembly for the purpose of redistricting the State.

The Senate struck the preamble from this resolution and passed it. The House agreed to the amendment, and the Legislature adjourned at noon.

Governor Brown immediately issued a proclamation reconvening the General Assembly at two o'clock, for the purpose of dividing the State into Congressional districts.

The Senate, on meeting, took up again and passed the bill adopted last Saturday dividing the State into thirteen Congressional districts, and the House earnestly discussed it most of the afternoon. The bill gives St. Louis county three Congressmen.

CINCINNATI.

The Late Y. M. C. A. Convention—An Explanation—Failure of a Swindling Dodger.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—It having been erroneously reported in the newspapers that the recent International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Lowell, had adopted resolutions making total abstinence a test of membership, declaring the use of tobacco inconsistent with Christian character, and pledging the Association to resist the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools and to make special efforts to place the Bible in every Roman Catholic family, H. Thane Miller, President of the Convention, will to-morrow appear in a card declaring that no such action was taken by the Convention. Such resolutions were introduced, but they were not adopted. The general misapprehension of the facts he is placing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country in a very false position, and President Miller desires, as far as possible, to present their work properly before the country.

FAILURE OF A SWINDLING DODGE.

On Saturday last a middle aged man, presenting a good business appearance, giving his name as Jas. Phelps, presented himself at the First National Bank in this city, with a letter of recommendation purporting to be from Evans, Wharton & Co. of New York. He represented that he was to make some investments and desired to make some deposits, upon which he could draw interest. Mr. Stanwood the cashier, replied that they could pay no interest on his deposit. The stranger, at the close of the interview, presented a check on the Fulton National Bank of New York, to which was signed the name of Evans, Wharton & Co., of New York, and which bore a printed certificate, apparently from the bank. Upon this he desired to draw a few hundred dollars, which the cashier declined to advance, whereupon the man departed and has not since been heard from. The New York firm was at once informed of what had occurred, and replied that they knew nothing of the check, letter or man. The man's deportment and appearance were well calculated to deceive, and since he will probably make similar attempts elsewhere, bankers should be on their guard. The man who made a fruitless effort last week in Covington is now supposed to be the same person.

BUFFALO.

A General Strike Imminent.

BUFFALO, June 24.—A strike is imminent among the different trades organizations. The President of the International Society, with several representatives of the strikers in New York and Jersey City, are here. Two lodges of machinists will hold meetings to-night, and a public demonstration at the Opera House is talked of for to-morrow night.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1872. NUMBER 151.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

MEETING OF THE BOARD TO-DAY.

Ocean Yacht Race.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, June 24.—All the Commissioners on the Board of Arbitration are still absent except Davis and Cushing of the American representation. Nothing has transpired to weaken the hopes entertained for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

GENEVA, June 24.—It is announced that the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Alabama claims will hold a meeting to-morrow, instead of Wednesday, the day fixed at the last adjournment of the Court, Count Sclopis, President of the Board, having to-day recalled the absent arbitrators by the use of the telegraph.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

GENEVA, June 24.—The tribunal meets to-morrow, instead of Wednesday. The English are returning hastily from Chamounix. This earlier meeting confirms the belief that a settlement has been made.

GEN. SHERMAN IN GENEVA.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman arrived in Geneva, and Lieut. Frederick D. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant are expected with a day or two.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, June 24.—A courier has arrived from Saltillo with dates to the 18th. General Rocha, with 3,000 Government troops, had reached that place from Sinaloa, uniting with Gen. Fuero and Col. Riouells, and forming an an army of 5,000 men, with which to advance on Monterey, where Trevino and Quirogas, revolutionists, are entrenching.

Gen. Ayalgo, with four hundred Government cavalry, had routed Varges at Tula, who pronounced a few days since at the head of a few hundred men.

Large quantities of supplies and munitions of war left here to-day under a convoy of four hundred regulars for Camargo to join Gen. Ceballas, who is preparing for an advance on Monterey to co-operate with Gen. Rocha's forces from Saltillo. The revolutionists are supposed not to exceed 4,000 at Monterey, while the Government forces under Gens. Rocha and Cebellas approaching from the opposite direction will amount to about 8,000. A decisive conflict is imminent at Monterey, with numerical strength largely on the side of the Government.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

PARIS, June 24.—No appointment of a successor to M. Larcy in the Ministry of Public Works has been made. The Minister of Commerce will also act as Minister of Public Works until the vacancy is filled.

SPAIN.

DENIAL.

MADRID, June 24.—The journals of this city deny the assertion that the Government of Spain has requested the recall of United States Minister Sickles.

POLITICAL.

The Chicago "Times" on Party Organizations.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The *Times* this morning, in a double-leaded editorial, under the heading "The party of advancement makes the party of the future," takes the ground that the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention is a foregone conclusion, and that the result is due to the manipulations of place hunters and wire pullers who have as effectually packed the Baltimore Convention for Greeley as the Philadelphia Convention was packed for Grant. Such being the outlook, the *Times* says the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will terminate the organic existence of the Democratic party. In that act the party organization will abdicate its functions, and of course with such abdication the idea of party allegiance will cease. There is no such thing as party allegiance to men, to candidates, or to conventions. Such allegiance is due only to principles. Party organizations are nothing but instrumentalities by which some aggregation of persons seek to carry certain principles into effect. When the instrumentality ceases to act for that purpose, or is perverted by scheming individuals to a different purpose, as the nomination for office of a declared enemy of the principles of the party, it ceases to exist as a party authority. The nomination or indorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will, therefore, place no party behind Democratic principles, and with the slightest obligation to cast his vote for Mr. Greeley. It will be the disbandment of the party, and the surrender of all its delegated authority to the members who shall choose to be used by each and all of them as in their own judgment may seem proper, thus leaving Democrats wholly without an organization, and perfectly free to act as each individual may choose. The enemies of Democratic principles, the writer continues, have captured the Democratic organization, in order to wield it for the destruction of Democracy. The hope of the latter is in the formation of a new party that will resurrect Democratic principles. The resurrection of those principles under the banner of an enemy to them is impossible. Democrats might as well go to the Grant party as to the Greeley party in such hope. Grant is as pronounced a enemy to Democratic principles as the other. Passing to the question as to how their new party shall come into being, the writer quotes the platform adopted by the recent conference of Liberals in New York, and endorses it as containing vital principles.

The *Times* concludes as follows: "The time for the organization of the party of the future is now. An organic instrumentality of progressive ideas, as the nucleus around which will gather men of earnest and enlightened purposes, as a means of rescuing from a contemptible fate the moral influence of adherence to principles, the vital need of an organization for the future is upon us."

In another article the *Times* eulogizes Wm. S. Groesbeck, and asserts that his nomination at Baltimore would insure the defeat of Grant, while the enshrinement of Greeley assures Grant's election.

West Virginia Governorship.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 24.—Governor Jacobs will to-morrow publish the following card:

To the people of West Virginia.—At the earnest solicitation of numerous citizens from all parts of the State, I have concluded to be an independent candidate for re-election for the office of Governor.

[Signed] J. J. JACOBS.

J. N. Camden is the regular Democratic nominee, and almost the entire Republican party of the State will in all probability exalt in Governor Jacobs' re-election over the regular Democratic nominee.

The "Last Departure" Presidential Candidate.

CINCINNATI, June 24. There is no public declaration yet from Mr. Groesbeck with reference to his recent nomination at New York, and probably will not be until after Judge Stallo's return, which will not occur until Wednesday. Mr. Groesbeck's friends have no idea that he will allow himself to be used in any way to embarrass the Baltimore Convention.

The Louisiana Custom House Convention.

BATON ROUGE, June 24.—The following additional nominations were made by the Custom House Convention: Congressman at large, Jas. Lewis, colored; Secretary of State, O. C. Blandin, colored; Auditor General, Charles Clinton; Attorney General, A. P. Fields; Superintendent of Education, Charles W. Keating. Adjourned *sine die*.

The Labor Reform Candidates Notified of Their Nomination.

BOSTON, June 24.—It is understood that Chamberlain, President of the Columbus Convention, has officially notified Judge Davis and Joel Parker of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, and that he is to recall the Columbus Convention, to meet in New York in July for conference.

Reasons for Supporting Greeley.

Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to the delegates of the State of New York to the Baltimore Convention, giving his reasons for supporting Greeley, and arguing that the Democratic party will be dissolved if Greeley is not endorsed at Baltimore.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, June 24.—Arrived: John W. Garrett, Pittsburgh, 5 P. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 6; Departed: N. W. C., mines, 1; Mollie Ebert, St. Louis, 4; Lucy Bertram, 8; Ida Handy, 10; John W. Garrett, St. Louis, 5; Sea Belle, Cincinnati, 7; City of Helena, St. Louis, 7. River fallen eight inches. Clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, June 25.—Clear and hot; mercury 84. River fallen six inches. Down—Evansville, 11 P. M.; Henry Probasco, 1 A. M.; Jas. E. Rankin and Mary Ament, 2; Louisville, 4; Quickstep, 5. Up—Kate Kenney, 2 A. M.; Mollie Ragon, 6; Arkansas Belle, 7; Leclaire, 8; Tarascon, 10; Sam Orr, 12. Business dull. The boats were generally moderately loaded.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Arrived—John Kilgour, Cincinnati; City of Quincy; St. Louis. Departed—Atlantic and barges, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, June 24.—River swelling; 26 inches on Harpeth Shoals. Rain on Sunday and this morning; clear to-night. Arrived—Eddyville and Upper, Cairo. Departed—Eddyville, Cairo. The Ella Hughes, on her voyage up the Cumberland, broke her cylinder head, and is detained at Clarksville.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Clear and warm; river falling slowly. Arrived—W. H. Brown and barges, Ohio river. Departed—Belle Lee, City of Alton, City of Cairo and Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Shamrock and Turner, Cincinnati; Belle Memphis and Bee and barges, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24.—River falling; 5 feet 1 inch in canal; 3 feet 1 inch in falls. Clear and pleasant. Business very dull. Arrived—Lizzie Gardner, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati. The R. C. Gray is loading for the Arkansas river.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Arrived—Keener, Louisville; Shreve, Red River; Babbage, Keokuk; Richmond, New Orleans; Muscatine, St. Paul; Julia, Vicksburg; St. Joseph, Memphis. Departed—Red Wing, St. Paul; Strader, Peoria; City of Alton, Memphis; Baker, La Salle; Victory, Dubuque; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Rover, Ohio river; Dictator, Cairo. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Wheat Crop

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

The Indirect Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1872.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The June report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, is exhaustive in its treatment of wheat statistics. It is based on reports from counties, of which 199 indicate an average condition, 270 counties higher than the average, and 434 a low condition, ranging from 100, the standard of a medium prospect, down to 10, and in a few cases down to an entire failure. The State averages are calculated not simply from the number of the counties reported, but from the comparative production of several counties. These 903 reports include a very large proportion of the wheat area of the country. The summary of returns of area shows a reduction of two per cent. from that of 1871. The average of spring wheat in States which grow that variety mainly is represented as follows: Maine, 108; New Hampshire, 100; Vermont, 102; Massachusetts, 95; Wisconsin, 108; Minnesota, 104; Iowa, 106; Nebraska, 113; Oregon, 107; California, where the destruction of spring and winter is scarcely known, reported spring 120, winter 130; Illinois, where winter wheat constitutes two-thirds of the crops, gives 101 for winter and 75 for spring; Kansas, where spring wheat predominates, returns 140 for spring and 62 for winter. The States growing winter wheat are: Connecticut, 95; New York, 98; New Jersey, 98; Pennsylvania, 90; Delaware, 96; Maryland, 100; Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 101; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 98; Alabama, 101; Mississippi, 95; Texas, 110; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103; West Virginia, 103; Kentucky, 92; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 101; Missouri, 92.

The condition of the predominent variety in each State is thus stated: Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 99; Vermont, 106; Massachusetts, 99; Connecticut, 88; New York, 98; New Jersey, 70; Pennsylvania, 70; Delaware, 70; Maryland, 44; Virginia, 85; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 105; Alabama, 115; Mississippi, 104; Texas, 117; Kansas 110; Tennessee, 117; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 108; Ohio, 78; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 80—spring, 105; Wisconsin, 104; Minnesota, 106; Iowa, 111; Missouri, winter, 88; Kansas, 108—winter, 46; California, 99; Oregon, 93.

The general average of the condition for the entire crop is 94. The department estimate for 1871 was two hundred and thirty million bushels, at eleven and a half bushels per acre. Considering twelve bushels an average yield, the area and condition of the present crop of the first week in June pointed to a product of two hundred and twenty million bushels in 1872. The crop of 1869, which was about sixteen per cent. above an average, and the largest recorded in ten years, was two hundred and eighty-seven million bushels, as returned by the census.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

It is believed a serious question will arise before the Geneva Board in reference to the indirect claims arbitration. Mr. Adams holds that the indirect claims are within the treaty, and that the tribunal should not pass upon any of their admissibility, while Sir Alexander Cockburn maintains an opposite opinion.

Contrary to reports from Geneva, it is ascertained from an official source that no negotiations are in progress for a new supplemental treaty. Such a course is considered unnecessary in consequence of the decision ruling out of the tribunal claims for indirect damages. During a recent conversation with President Grant, he said that every effort which has been made by Secretary Fish relative to the Treaty of Washington was with his full concurrence, and therefore the responsibility of diplomatic action did not entirely rest upon that officer.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds variable in Tuesday north and west of the Ohio valley; clear and clearing weather over Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, with light to fresh winds; cloudy weather, areas of rain and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds over the South Atlantic States, and very probably for the New England and Middle States.

ARIZONA INDIANS.

To-day General Howard, Capt. Wilkinson, of his staff, and Dr. Rodbell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, made an informal call on Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a delegation of Indians representing several Tribes in Arizona, who want to have confirmed the treaty of peace recently made at Camp Grant.

DIED.

Dr. G. A. Sturgis, of Michigan, Principal Examiner of Navigation and Fire Arms in the Patent Office, died yesterday.

BOSTON.

The Musical Jubilee—Schooner Sunk.

BOSTON, June 24.—Oratorio day passed off agreeably to the strictly religious programme of celebrate audience. The remainder of the audience wearied of thirty-six airs and choruses unrelieved by popular elements that will hereafter perform gorgeous attractions. "Samuel in Egypt" was well rendered by a chorus of 1,200 from five societies in and around Boston.

President Grant will be present to-morrow, and all the attractive features of the past week's programme will be performed.

SCHOONER SUNK.

Passengers report that the steamer Bristol, on her passage from New York last night, ran down and sunk a schooner in the sound. Boats were lowered, but no survivors were found.

LOUISVILLE.

Death of an Eminent Geologist—Reduced Fare to Industrial Exposition—St. John's Day Celebration.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Maj. Sidney S. Lyon, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, one of the most eminent men in his profession, died of paralysis at his residence in Jeffersonville, Ind., at 3:20 this afternoon.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Transportation Committee of the Louisville Industrial Exposition has made arrangements with the railroad and steamboat lines to carry visitors at reduced rates; also with the transportation companies, and the Adams Express by which articles sent for exhibition will be returned free of cost.

ST. JOHN'S DAY CELEBRATION.

St. John's Day was celebrated by the Masons with a grand festival at Central Park for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

MEMPHIS.

St. John's Day Celebration—Pardon Refused.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 24.—St. John's Day was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity with a procession and grand picnic and baby show at James' Park.

PARDON REFUSED.

Governor Brown has refused to grant a pardon to Dan. Smith (colored), convicted of the murder of young Merriwether last winter. He will be hanged on Friday.

ARKANSAS.

Shot Dead—Sudden Death.

LITTLE ROCK, June 24.—On Saturday evening, six miles from this city, Alex. Murray was shot and instantly killed by Lewis Abrams. An old grudge was the cause of the homicide.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The same evening a man named John Donahoe dropped dead in a saloon in this city. Foul play was suspected, but a *post mortem* examination showed that he died from heart disease.

WHEELING.

Died.

WHEELING, June 24. R. S. Irwin, for many years connected with the LaBelle Nail Mills and iron trade of this city, died suddenly yesterday at Rawling Springs, Va., where he had gone for his health.

This afternoon Samuel Irwin, for two terms Sheriff of this county, died at his residence in this city from pleurisy. These gentlemen were brothers.

CONNECTICUT.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

NEW LONDON, June 24.—The steam lighter Wallace, of New York, engaged in laying the foundation for a light house, when steaming out of the harbor exploded her boiler, shattering the pilot house. Two of thirteen men who were on board were lost. Engineer Whitney was scalded beyond recovery, and five others were badly scalded, but will probably recover.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fire in Greensboro.

RALEIGH, June 24.—A Greensboro special to the *Daily News* says a fire broke out at that place, last night, in Porter's drug-store, burning the Court House, Caldwell's bank, Southern Hotel, Menden Hall, Staple's law office, and other buildings. Loss fifty thousand dollars or more. The court house was the finest in the State, and worth about thirty thousand dollars. The records of the court were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Of the victims by the railroad accident in Canada, on Saturday, thirty have died.

HOME NEWS.

Gun Presentation.

The employes of Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s Iron works at South Pittsburgh, have for a long time experienced the kindly and able management of their foreman, Mr. J. H. Clemens, who has, by his generous conduct toward them, become closely endeared to them. Yesterday they gave expression to their regard for their foreman by presenting him with a very handsome double barrel shot-gun which they purchased at Mr. J. H. Johnston's, at a cost of $130.

Franz Abt.

A meeting of the German Musical Societies of the city was held last evening to make arrangements for the reception of the great German composer who is to visit our city on the 2d of July. A reception committee of about fifty citizens was appointed, as was also a committee of arrangements and a banquet committee. A concert will be given at Library Hall on the evening of July 2d, at which the German Musical Societies will sing some of Frantz Abt's compositions. After the concert a grand banquet will be given in honor of the distinguished visitor.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The Society of the St. Pauls Reformed Church of Titusville, layed the corner stone of a new church building on last Sunday with interesting exercises. The society have sold their former place of worship, and are now commencing the construction of a larger and finer edifice. The basement is already built as is also that of the parsonage which is situated upon the same lot. The church will be of the rural gothic style with a spire 130 feet high.

The exercises of sunday were held in the open air, and commenced with the regular liturgy of the German Reformed Church, Rev. D. B. Ernst, of Saegertown, officiating, assisted by Rev. J. B. Stepler, of Sharon, Pa., and Rev. George H. Johnson, of Pittsburgh. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. Levan Johnson, of Pittsburgh, delivered a sermon from 1st Peter, 2-6.

CASE OF "REV." JONES.

He is Sentenced at Last—Three Years in the Work House.

The case of the "Rev." Jones, who played a confidence game to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars upon a widow lady about one year ago is perhaps remembered. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: A man giving his name as Rev. E. L. W. Jones represented that he was an Episcopal minister and a member of a highly respectable family in England, and that he was heir to a large fortune. He also claimed to have a large amount of valuable property in Ohio. Wealth, however, was to him the vilest thrash; his object was to do as much good as possible. To this end he was travelling through the country engaged in the missionary work. Adopting this role he became acquainted with a widow lady, a member of the Episcopal Church, whose confidence he succeeded in gaining, and to whom he shortly afterwards became engaged. During the engagement he often had occasion to be absent, during which time the lady received many loving epistles from him, avowing his faithfulness, and looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the future. While absent on one of his trips the lady received a letter from him, the contents of which were slightly different from his former epistles: he had been disappointed in his remittances from home, and would she be so obliging as to forward him a few hundred dollars? His delicate and sensitive nature revolted at the idea of being obliged to ask a loan from a stranger, and so he had come to her, she sent the required amount and several other like amounts under similar circumstances. The too confiding woman suspected nothing until she found that Rev. Jones, the gentleman had borrowed about twenty thousand dollars. An investigation proved unsatisfactory and the information was accordingly made against Jones for obtaining money under false pretences.

The case was brought into the criminal court and Jones was convicted; but by some cause or other his sentence was delayed until last Saturday afternoon, during which time the Rev. Jones was confined in jail. On Saturday he was summoned to the court room and sentenced to the Work-house for a term of three years. He was taken to his new quarters yesterday afternoon, where he will probably put in three years of harder work than ever he did in the missionary cause.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings Yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND STERRETT WHITE SENIOR.

In this court yesterday the following order approving the settlement of the McCabe will case was made:

Barr and Meswiggen, executors of McCabe vs. the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum:

And now, to wit, June 24, 1872, it appearing to the court that the parties to the above case have agreed that the exceptions to the probate of the will of James McCabe, deceased, filed by the said Orphan asylum, defendant, be withdrawn and the said case discontinued, the court allow said discontinuance and order a direct that the will of James McCabe, filed in this court, at the above number and term, be returned to the register's office.

BY THE COURT.

A petition in divorce was filed by Mrs. Theresa Reit by her friend John C. Rothe, for a divorce from Edward Reit, on the plea of desertion. The usual papers were granted, returnable on the first Monday of September.

The argument list was taken up and engaged the afternoon of Court's fill and adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

George S. Hanna, indicted for an assault and battery on Thomas D. Mellon, and also on John G. Mellon, entered a plea of guilty in both cases, and was remanded for sentence.

Louis Sweitzer was tried on an indictment charging with the larceny of a pocket-book containing about ten dollars from Simon Jacob. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

George Trusdale was put on trial on a charge of fraudulently interfering in cutting down peach trees on the lot of Mrs. Clark, in Sharpsburg. Returned a verdict of guilty.

William Marsland, James McManamy and Thomas Connolly were arraigned on an indictment of stealing a copper kettle, valued at one hundred dollars, from Sawyer's soap-works yard. Detective James Scott prosecutor. Returned a verdict of guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John McGovern et al	Pat Foreman.
T. S. Fogarty,	Samuel Haine,
Bernard Birne,	Evan Reese,
Fred. and Wm. Bowers,	Wm. Soles,
James Dricoe,	Thomas Dunn,
John Stokel,	Wm. Miller,
Isabella Laudenback,	Henry Shields,
August Drugg et al.,	James Sullivan,
Henry Smith,	John Fagan,
	Wm. McClelland.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, disposed of eight common cases at the hearing yesterday morning. Frank Penkman and John Munster were sent to the Work House for thirty days and P. O'Brien for sixty days.

There were but twenty-five cases before Mayor Blackmore at the hearing yesterday morning.

William Warman was fined $14.70 by Burgess Dressel, of East Birmingham, for attempting to rescue a prisoner from an officer.

An information was yesterday made before Alderman Strrin by Edward Powers against Patrick Stone who is charged with keeping a ferocious dog which bit a little child of the deponent. A warrant was issued.

An incorrigible boy named Stephen Murphy was sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by the Mayor, at the request of his father who can do nothing with him.

Officer James McSwiggen yesterday made an information against Adam Bender charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. Adam is a brother of Henry Bender, and keeps a tavern on Fifth avenue extension.

Before Alderman O'Donnell, John McVey charged Barthy Delaney with disorderly conduct. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

Alderman Taylor yesterday took the following informations: A. Goodman charges John Heim with the larceny of $25. Heim was arrested and held for Court. George B. Hite enters suit against John Nichols, Jas McGuigan and Ed. Dillon, for malicious mischief. The defendants are charged with having shoved him on the sides on the A. V. R. R., cars to the main track, thus causing loss to the company. Nichols and Dillon have been arrested, but McGuigan has not. Mary Dougherty charges James Connelly with assault and battery, alleging that the defendants made an attack upon her, striking her in the face. James was arrested and committed for a hearing.

Chief of Police Irwin, yesterday morning arrested, at the Post Office, a boy named John Appleton on suspicion of being a professional pickpocket. A post office lock box key was found in his possession. Appleton was locked up for a hearing.

Daniel Keefe, yesterday made an information against John Smith, charging him with keeping a ferocious dog. Warrant issued.

Only twenty five cases before the Mayor yesterday at the morning hearing.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday, sent Adam Doran to the workhouse for sixty days for drunkeness and vagrancy.

A woman who drives a milk wagon, yesterday morning visited the Mayor's office and charged Morris Gallagher with upsetting her vehicle in Virgin alley, by driving a heavy wagon into it. As the woman wanted to recover for "spilt milk" and damages to the wagon, she was advised to bring a civil suit.

Information was yesterday made by R. G. Atkinson, before Alderman Strain, charging Patrick Nally with perjury. It is alleged that the defendant falsely swore before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday morning, in a case of disorderly conduct. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

The case of Joseph Smith and Hugh McCord accused by Francisco Bartonio with aggravated assault and battery was to have been heard yesterday afternoon before Mayor Blackmore. When called up, however, the case was settled on the application of the complainant, the defendants paying the costs.

BREVITIES.

MOUNT WASHINGTON is to have a lock-up.

TROY HILL is not supplied with an abundance of water.

CORRY and Erie have organized Grant and Wilson clubs.

MR. KIRKWOOD the victim of the attempted assassination on Friday night is fast improving.

A WOMAN arrested in Allegheny, last evening, for drunkenness, gave her name as Dolly Varden.

ALLEGHENY should follow the advice of her virtuous sister city, and close her saloons on Sunday.

THE Police Committee of Allegheny Councils yesterday elected Dr. John Kirker, physician to the Lunies.

CHARLES GERST was slightly injured yesterday by being thrown from his buggy on Ohio street, Allegheny.

MR. NEELAND had his collar bone broken and sustained other severe injuries by being thrown from his buggy, at Soho, on Sunday afternoon.

A MAN named George Cline was run over and instantly killed at Altoona on Sunday noon while attempting to get on a train which was in motion.

SEVERAL boys entered Lyon's grocery, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, in the absence of the proprietor, and took ten dollars from the till.

THE Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is laying an additional track from Jones & Laughlin's mills to the city. It is completed to Twenty-first street.

THE ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well.

WILLIAM HARRIS, whose parents reside in West Pittsburgh, sustained a severe fracture of one of his legs by being run over by an iron wagon on Carson street.

W. O. HUGHART, Esq., ex-President of the Connellsville Railroad, has been appointed Receiver on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, a highly responsible position.

CORONER WEST was yesterday notified to proceed to Union Borough and hold an inquest on the body of a drowned child. No particulars of the case have been further had.

The case of William H. Mental was called up for a hearing last evening before Mayor Callow, but was postponed. Mental is still held awaiting the continuance of the hearing.

MICHAEL M'LARKEY and Charles Hill, who were sentenced on Saturday to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, were taken over this morning by Deputy Sheriff Fife.

CITY ALDERMEN complained yesterday that their business was decidedly dull for Monday. One remarked that if the beer saloons had been open he would have had at least a dozen assault and battery cases.

Two hundred and forty applicants presented themselves Monday morning for admission to the High School. They are a fine and intelligent looking lot of girls add boys. Among them were five "boys of color."

AN EXTRA car has been placed on the Erie express train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which leaves the Union Depot at 4.45 P. M., for the exclusive use of persons going to Osburn and Sewickley.

JOHN CASSIDAY, of Allegheny, who engaged with Barnum's show when it was there a few weeks ago, had an arm and a leg broken at Alliance, O., while attempting to get on the cars. Yesterday he was brought to his home in Allegheny city.

THE body of Claridge, the man who committed suicide by hanging on last Sunday, was brought to the undertaking rooms of Messrs. Fairman & Co., and placed in a coffin, and an inquest held by Coroner West, and a verdict of suicide returned.

JACOB HENCKER was badly injured by falling from a scaffold on which he was at work in the Diamond, Allegheny, into a cellar. The fall he was taken up in an insensible condition and carried to his home on Pike street, where Dr. Cole attended him.

Two boys entered the store of Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, No. 185 Liberty street, yesterday afternoon and stole from a money drawer about $35. The thieves escaped in from a window which opens out of the alley. Information of the robbery was promptly left at the Mayor's office.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says that agents have been sent to the coal regions to purchase a rolling stock (25 locomotives and 700 cars) for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and that the capacity of accommodation of the large and constantly increasing trade is to be forthwith augmented.

A STEIN which was being driven along the Allegheny wharf, on this side, yesterday afternoon, became infuriated, and plunged into the river and swam to the other side. He ran through Allegheny at a mad rate, frightening the inhabitants, but injuring no one. Since then he has not been seen.

ST. JOHN'S DAY was celebrated by the German Masonic fraternity of Pittsburgh and Allegheny by a picnic at Moyee's Grove. The rain interfered somewhat with the pleasures of the day, and in the afternoon the members of the lodges and their ladies proceeded to the German Masonic Hall in Allegheny, where a pleasant time was had generally.

THE proposed grading and paving of Shady Lane, under the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, has been relinquished. Under that act no thoroughfare can be improved, the cost of which will not exceed fifty thousand dollars, and as this improvement will not reach this sum, the work must be relinquished. The election of commissioners, held some time since, is therefore void, and any expense incurred by the property holders on the lane will have to be paid by them.

THE Cumberland *News* says: We mentioned last week that the Georges Coal Company, of Somerset county, Pa., intend constructing a narrow gauge railway from their mines, near Salisbury, to intersect the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Hobiltzell's Fire Brick Works, near Meyers Mill. We can now state that the work of grading the road has begun, and that a large force of men is employed upon the construction of the road at the north end. It is the intention of the company, we learn, to push the work forward with all speed, and to endeavor to have the road in successful operation by the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE B LDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

JOSIAH KING..... H. M. LONG.
T. P. HOUSTON..... N. P. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1872

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
HENRY BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. Y. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SEMPLE, of Sewickley.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Quarters.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. K. P. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

Bonds Frankfort at 96¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 44f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

The Republicans of Snyder county have made the following nominations: Congress—Hon. John B. Packer (subject to conference); Delegate to Convention—Samuel Alleman (subject to conference); Assembly Charles Miller (subject to conference); Sheriff—Daniel Bolender; Commissioner—John T. Hoofnagle; Auditor—Daniel Diffenbach.

Grant and Wilson ratification meetings are being held all over the country, and exhibit a spontaneity of sentiment in their favor which is even greater than was expected. The recent rousing meetings in Brooklyn and Indianapolis have stirred the people in those localities up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm and strengthened the friends of the good cause everywhere.

We publish this morning, as an advertisement, the call on Mr. Gormly to run as an independent candidate for the Sheriffalty. We gave our own views on this subject yesterday, and see no reason for changing them. Mr. Hare is the regular Republican candidate—was fairly nominated, is perfectly competent to discharge all the duties of the office, and is a sober, industrious and reliable citizen, who should receive the support of every good Republican.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway was completed to Pueblo, Colorado, on the 20th inst., the last rail having been laid on that day. Freight and passengers for New Mexico will now go by rail *via* Denver to the above point, thus cutting off over one hundred miles of transportation by wagon route. It will be but a short time until this route, connecting with the Texas system of roads, will be opened through to El Paso and the City of Mexico, forming a narrow gauge road of over 2,000 miles in length. The traffic on this road is already quite heavy, Government freight amounting to 2,000,000 pounds for the season. It opens up the most magnificent stock raising country in the world.

English papers inform us of the introduction of a stimulant, composed of Naphtha and ether, which intoxicates quicker than "Jersey lightning," or our own "forty rod benzine." The principle object gained by the introduction of this new poison is that it can be sold without license, there being no law to restrict its sale, while the topers find it much cheaper than "old Monongahela" or Rye, producing, speedily, all their stupefying and exhilarating effects. It is suggested that frequent doses of the nasty stuff may produce on the part of the imbiber spontaneous combustion, which can hardly be worse than an attack of delirium tremens occasioned by the use of some of our villainous home product. What next?

The anti-Greeley Democratic "organ" of this city has this to say of the efforts of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other journals of the "pea-nut persuasion:"

"In the meantime it would be well for the *Enquirer* and other enthusiastic Greeley papers not to exasperate Democrats, who must be relied upon to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Kind words and conciliatory conduct will go further in preserving our organization than misrepresentation or inopportune exaltion."

Don't "exasperate" them, gentlemen; give them a fair chance and they will by and by flop over with all the grace imaginable to the support of the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. Give them "kind words" and "conciliatory conduct," if you please, while they are getting ready to go over.

The Chicago *Times*, the most fearless and outspoken Democratic paper in the country, has broken ranks, and cries out "Democrats may as well go to the Grant party as the Greeley party." It declares the Baltimore Convention has been packed by "Liberal Republicans" in the interest of Greeley, "whose nomination will be the disbandment of the Democratic party," leaving its members and its journals free to support whomsoever they please. It further declares that the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, not being done by Democrats, will place no person holding Democratic principles (?) under the slightest obligation to cast his vote for the nominee. This is rank treason, and is evidently the last resort of the Anti-Greeleyites to frighten the Baltimore delegates from nominating Horace. If they will not be frightened there will be a split in the Democratic ranks. If they shall be frightened and fail to nominate Greeley, the split will come, though from another direction. The situation grows interesting. In the meantime all is peace in the Republican ranks.

Betting is a poor argument, but it generally indicates the confidence of those taking the chances that they are right. While the Democrats and Liberals are heralding the safe three-fold conditional wager offered by John Morrisey that Greeley will be elected, we might use the same kind of ammunition by quoting the following challenge which editorially appears in the New York *Times*, which says:

"A gentleman of this city, whose name is withheld for the present, is ready to bet from $1,000 to $100,000 that General U. S. Grant will be re-elected President of the United States. The proposer of this bold challenge is a responsible individual, who says the wager can be accepted by whoever wishes to do so."

What are the sanguine Greeleyites going to do about it?

We give the following from the "Democratic organ," in order to show our readers what kind of stuff Democracy are fed on. We shall preserve this choice morsel until our neighbor grows warm in shouting for Horace Greeley, who has been foremost in advocating "all the great leading measures of the administration" of General Grant, including the "reconstruction of the Southern States." It says:

"In voting for the re-election of General Grant, you vote your approbation of all the grand leading measures of his administration; and among the most prominent of these is the so-called reconstruction of the Southern States; the sum and substance of which consists in the wholesale robbing of the people, for the benefit of the nasty carpet-bagger, who, after gorging his own maw, now and then throws a half-picked bone to his jackal, the negro."

An explanation has been extracted from Bismarck by the German Parliament in regard to the large increase of the German naval establishment. His Chief of Admiralty states it is not intended Germany shall cope with France or England on the ocean; she relies on the power of her army. But to the navy would be entrusted the duty of defending her coast, and to this end there should be an iron-clad fleet on the North Sea, flat-bottomed vessels in the Baltic, and corvettes for the protection of the merchant marine. This will hardly do away with the impression that Germany aspires to take rank as a naval power. The making of a deep-water harbor at the mouth of the Elbe, a project that has been talked of for more than a century, is now being worked out with great energy by the imperial government, and has an intimate connection with the increase of the naval strength of Germany.

It may be well from time to time to present our good Democratic readers with the picture of their election districts as drawn by Horace Greeley who now is down on his knees begging their support. The old philosopher formerly enjoyed the reputation of saying exactly what he believed, and we can hardly see how the thin compliment of the Cincinnati nomination could have made so sudden a change in his estimate of the masses of his former Democratic foes. Now he wrote this stunning paragraph over his own initials, and, in view of the present situation, it reads singularly strange as the man who penned it now coquettes with the classes described for their good will and votes:

"Point wherever you will to an election district which you will pronounce MORALLY ROTTEN—*given up in a great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops, and darker dens of infamy—and that district will be found giving a large majority for the Democratic party.*"

Now that it is very generally conceded that Greeley will receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, and as the Republican party has already its standard bearers in the field, it is highly important that the campaign work should commence. Let there be no delay. Let us rally around the flag and carry it to victory under the gallant leadership of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. We have crushed the enemy beforef and will do it again. Over-confidence in our strength begets danger through apathy and inertness, so no matter how bright our prospects for triumphal successes in October and November, let them be made more brilliant and promising by organization and work. No district should fail to at once close up the ranks and to enter with life and earnestness into the canvass, and each feeling that it has helped to bring about the glorious results awaiting the Republican party will feel all the more joyful when the glad tidings of victory shall be sent throughout the land. The enemy are sadly demoralized and no time should be lost in following up the advantages held at this early stage of the battle. Organize then thoroughly and move forward upon the broken ranks and make their defeat overwhelming and conclusive.

The fifth Presidential ticket—not counting the Woodhull affair—is in the field. Four of the tickets are in opposition to General Grant, and stand in the order of their nomination as follows: Davis, Labor Reform; Black, Prohibition; Greeley, mixed and dubious; and lastly Groesbeck, free trade. This looks well for a union of all shades of opposition, about which so much has been said. It is positively unfair to the Republican candidate to make him do battle against four aspirants. The "any body to beat Grant" people have no mercy. Mr. Groesbeck, the free trade candidate, and the latest addition to the list, is a wealthy lawyer of Cincinnati; has been a representative in Congress, and rather distinguished himself as one of the counsel for Andrew Johnson on the impeachment trial. His argument on that occasion gave him whatever of national reputation he possesses, and is conceded to have been the ablest made by any of Mr. Johnson's lawyers. Mr. Groesbeck's associate on the ticket, Frederick Law Olmstead of New York, is, we believe, a noted landscape gardener, and that, of course, makes out a clear case of his fitness for the presiding officer of the Senate. This ticket is respectfully submitted to the Baltimore gathering, and Groesbeck, at least, will probably be voted for by the opponents of Greeley in that body.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Greeley, in the last Presidential contest, made use of the following language, referring to our candidate:

"We are led by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent Grant after it, and then it had to come. He has never yet been defeated and never will be. He will be an able and successful on the field of Politics as on that of arms."

In its comments on President Grant's annual message to Congress December 1870 the *Tribune* said:

"Many will be surprised at the President's hearty indorsement of civil service reform, but he has been there all along. The President's summing up of the leading objects of his policy, and especially his desire to secure a 'pure and untrammeled ballot,' must appeal cogently to the judgment and affections of the American people. He is Abraham Lincoln's lineal successor, and the popular heart beats in unison with his aspirations and his efforts."

Again, on December 5th, 1871, the following tribute was paid by Mr. Greeley's paper to the administration of General Grant:

"So many millions paid off each month are to Gen. Grant's administration what Union victories on hard-fought fields were to Mr. Lincoln's. The fact stated by the President, that the annual burden of the debt is now seventeen millions less than it was when he was inaugurated, is a perfect Vicksburg to his supporters."

Inasmuch as the President has continued on in his well chosen path, and proposes to do so hereafter without diverging to the right or the left, some persons wonder why the *Tribune* has changed its tone, and now opposes his re-election. Mr. Greeley does not pretend to find fault with the President's general management of the affairs of the Government; neither do the Liberal Republicans claim that a single particle of his policy has been changed since the time when they accorded him so much merited praise. They have changed, not he nor his cabinet, nor his plans. Therefore are we justified in quoting their own words laudatory of his administration, and of its unparalleled success. The "loaves and fishes" are paramount with some men who would wish to be known as patriots, outweighing judgment, justice and everything beside.

CANADIAN JUSTICE.

The legal killing of a woman has come to be an event of rare occurrence. When convicted of homicide the grade is generally reduced, and the pitiful spectacle of the hanging avoided. It is bad enough at any time and with any victim; but the horror is increased beyond measure when a woman meets her death at the hands of the executioner. We do not call this feeling on the part of courts and juries a "sickly sentimentality" by any means. It is an expression of natural reverence for the sex; of the sympathy of the strong for the weak. Yet, we believe as a rule the murders committed by women are more cowardly and treacherous than those by men. It is very seldom indeed they are the result of sudden affrays or brawls, but almost always are deliberately planned, and poison or "lying in wait" the instruments used to consummate the crime.

At Toronto, Canada, on Friday last, the spectacle was witnessed of a woman executed for the murder of her husband, George Campbell, a respectable and well to-do farmer. He was found on the floor of his house, in July of last year, his head beaten into an unrecognizable mass with an axe. Suspicion pointed to his wife whose character was tainted by a criminal connection with a farm hand employed by her husband. In order to possess him legally she made away with her husband. Mrs. Campbell endeavored to divert suspicion to her lover and then to other persons; but the web of circumstances in which she was entangled was too strong to be explained away, and after a long and exciting trial she was convicted, sentenced to be hanged, and has been hanged. She maintained her innocence up until a few days before her execution, when she made a confession accusing her lover of the murder, but admitted she was his accomplice. She walked to the scaffold, pinioned and without assistance, her step firm, her countenance ruddy and healthful, and her whole demeanor, a reporter states, that of a person in good spirits, satisfied with herself and all around her.

This was Canadian justice, and something like that is likely to happen in New Jersey in the Garrabrant case, both affording a contrast with the trial of Mrs. Fair in California, meriting much study. That distinguished woman, while under sentence of death, amused her prison life by speculating with great financial acumen and profit in mining stocks, and having had the verdict and sentence set aside, is at large on bail enjoying the profits of her speculative skill. Her crime was as dastardly as that for which the woman Campbell suffered, but California gallantry and Canadian justice don't tend to the same results.

THE RECORD.

On the 7th day of July 1864 after the Republican National Convention at Baltimore had renominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term, and after slavery had been abolished by proclamation of the President, after the battle of Gettysburg, the fall of Vicksburg, and the defeat of Lee's army by General Grant in the various engagements around Spottsylvania and the Rapidan, Horace Greeley—knowing that the Rebellion was tottering to its certain fall, that its armies were everywhere retreating before our victorious host, that slavery had been absolutely and forever abolished from the land by the fiat of war, proposed the following terms to President Lincoln as a basis for proposals of peace to the rebels:

Third.—A complete amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to the privileges of citizens of the United States."

Fourth.—The Union to pay four hundred million dollars in five per cent. United States stock to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, *in compensation* for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery."

* * * *

"*Sixth.*—A national Convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and *make such changes in the Constitution* as may be deemed advisable."

Was there ever a more humiliating surrender than this to red-handed treason? Right in the face of victory, he beseeched the President in the name of a "bankrupt, almost dying country," in view of the facts that "United States stocks were worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers" to propose such terms as the above to the vile rebels who had been whipped and were ready to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally. Is anything more wanted to prove the utter inefficiency of Horace Greeley, as a leader, an adviser or a statesman? All through life he has exhibited a courage and devotion to certain principles up to a certain point, but just at the important crisis, when these principles were about securing proper acknowledgement and a firm foot-hold on the affections and intelligence of the people, he has deserted them through lack of moral stamina, and a false friendship for his defeated foes. He was foremost shouting for war; "on to Richmond" was his daily, hourly cry; but no sooner had blood begun to flow, in consequence of the adoption of his counsels, than he became frantic for peace on almost any terms. It will not do to talk about such a man for President of this great people. We want wiser counsel, braver hearts, and better balanced heads than his to guide our noble old ship onward to its destiny.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tomato plants when set, if over three inches tall, should be laid down and covered except a few inches of the top; they will give better results. Keep the ground rich.

"The part of the holding of a farmer or land-owner which pays best for cultivation," said the immortal Charles Dickens, "is the small estate within the ring-fence of his skull. Let him begin with the right tillage of his brains and it shall be well with his grains, roots, herbage and forage, sheep and cattle. They shall thrive and he shall thrive. 'Practice with science' is now the adopted motto of the Royal Agricultural Society."

A large number of fowls can be profitably kept by separating their roosting apartment. For the accomodation of one hundred fowls, select an acre of grass land. Do not erect a large, spacious henary, but build five small shelter coops, as remote from each other as possible, and permit but twenty fowls to occupy each tenement. They may run together by day, and with little care at first, they can be induced to return each flock to its own coop.

A skillful cultivator of sweet peas says that if properly grown they will bloom for months, that failure arises from poor soil, sowing too thickly, and not allowing a well developed and luxuriant growth. The soil should be very rich, and for a hedge or screen the peas sown in a row. To keep up the bloom, the pods must be promptly removed, as the growth and ripening of seeds will exhaust the strength of the plant. By this process they will bloom all summer and until frost. —*Iowa Homestead.*

Mr. Willard furnishes the *Rural New Yorker* with statistics showing that twenty-two pounds of milk for a pound of butter may be safely taken as an average at butter factories, and ten pounds of milk for a pound of cheese at cheese factories; and he adds that if we assume that twenty-two pounds of milk will make a pound of butter which sells at 31 cents, then butter-making at factories is a little better than cheese-making, when cheese sells at 14 cents, to say nothing of the difference between the value of the skimmed milk over whey.

An exchange says that in arranging flowers in beds the principal things to be avoided are: The placing of rose-colored or red flowers next scarlet or orange, or orange next yellow, blue next violet, or rose next violet. On the contrary, the following colors harmonize: White will relieve any color (but should not be placed next yellow), orange with light blue, yellow with violet, dark blue with orange yellow, white with pink or rose, and blue with yellow. By observing these rules, the amateur may have his flower borders vie in beauty and arrangement with those of greater pretensions, and even surpass many of them.

All you hev to do to raise oats is to plow the land deep, then manure it well, then sprinkle the oats all over the ground, one in a place, then worry up the ground with a drag all over, then set up nites, to keep the chickens and woodchicks out on them, then kradle them together with a rake, then bind them together with a band, then stack them up with a stack, then thrash them out with a flail, then clean them up with a mill, then sharpen both ends of them with a knife, then stow them away in a granary, then spend wet days and Sundays trapping for rats and mice. It ain't nothing but plum to raise oats—try it. —[Josh Billings.

Don't grind a hoe or a scythe without you've first mounted the old grindstone on friction rollers, fitted with a treadle, and flung away the crank. Also fit the bail of an old bucket to that paint keg and suspend it over the stone, with a faucet that will let the water out by drops. Do it, no matter who or what job is waiting; you'll never be sorry. I was stupid enough to suspend my water-pot over the stone by a horizontal bar nailed to two small trees standing close together by the grindstone. Of course, when the wind blew, no tenpenny nail could hold those trees from swaying, but it required two breaks and downfalls to get the cause of the wreck through my hair and set me to clamping the bar loosely to the trees with bits of hoop iron. Such is life.

You should spare no time in beautifying your homes and improving the roads that lead to them. What a beautiful picture is a dwelling embowered in trees, its dooryard filled with fragrant flowers, the woodbine or the honeysuckle encircling the door and windows! How grateful to a traveler is a road free of stones and gulches, and shaded by the cleanly maple or the graceful elm! Make your homes radiant within with every social virtue, and beautiful without by those simple adornments with which nature is everywhere so prolific. The children born in such homes will learn them with regret and come back to them in after life as pilgrims to a holy shrine; the town on whose hills and in whose vales such homes are found will live forever in the hearts of its grateful children.

Dr. E. Worcester, of Massachusetts, informs the editor of the *Journal of Chemistry* that the currant worm, so destructive to a favorite fruit, may be fully and almost immediately destroyed by the use of carbolic of lime. The doctor tried the powder in many instances during the past summer, and found that while it was fully as effective as hellebore, it was less disagreeable, less costly, and perfectly safe. The method of using it is to sprinkle it over the vines as soon as the worm makes its appearance, bringing it well in contact with the leaves, and soon the insect is destroyed. It will need but two or three applications and the work is done. In this way for a few cents large quantities of currant bushes may be saved and the fruit allowed to mature, and no danger whatever incurred. Neither the foliage nor the fruit is in any way injured by the carbolite of lime.

It was the unnanimous opinion of the Committee on the Dairy, at the last exhibition of the Essex County Mass.) Agricultural Society, that green corn fodder is the best article that can be used for cows giving milk—taking into consideration its value for food, and the ease with which it can be raised. One of them had tried an experiment, which he stated as follows:

"Four cows were selected from his herd when the pastures were scorched with excessive drought. Two of them were fed night and morning with green corn-stalks, as much as they would eat. The other two were fed with English hay of medium quality, as much as they would eat, all going in the same pasture during the day. Their milk was carefully measured. After about two weeks their feed was changed; those that had been fed with corn were fed with hay, and those that had been fed on hay were fed on corn for about two weeks longer, and the milk was carefully measured. The result was the same. There was no perceptible difference in the quantity of milk produced when fed on green corn fodder or English hay."

Next in importance to having milk perfectly pure and sweet, and free from all animal odors, comes the matter of keeping the cream after it is taken off the milk. In the first place, the less milk there is in the cream at the time it is set in the cream jar, the better. A great deal of carelessness is shown in this matter, for be it known that milk makes butter, and the more milk there is in the cream at churning time, the more cheesy-flavored will be the butter, and therefore the more likely to spoil afterward unless excessively salted. Really pure, good butter as ordinarily made will soon spoil unless well salted, or kept covered in brine. Secondly, the cream jar must be of the very best quality of stone ware; thick glass would be still better; and it must have a cover that will exclude all dust and insects. Thirdly, the cream jar should be kept in a place where no noxious odors or gasses can be absorbed when the jar is open to add more cream, and also where the temperature can be kept cool and equable, say at about 60 deg., and lastly, the cream is to be made into butter as soon as it just begins to sour, and when the jar is emptied it is to be thoroughly cleansed and scalded in boiling water before being again used.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

SUNSTROKE.

How to Treat a Sufferer.

The heated term is fairly upon us, and a few words of advice in reference to "sunstroke" many cases of which will doubtless be chronicled before the weather becomes colder, will be of interest. In a timely and carefully prepared article in Scribner's, the writer who is evidently well posted, says:

The lessons of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is so simple, the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that any one can use it. Strip off once to the fallen man, open his shirt-bosom and lay the hand upon his chest: if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return, or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.

There is an old and homely saying, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—a saying which, though threadbare with its centuries of daily use, still holds together as firmly as when it was first knit. If the abstraction of heat is the true cure for sun-stroke, it is also the true preventive. Do not let the heat accumulate in the body. When duty forces one into exposure to the heat, there are various measures that ought to be adopted. The clothing should be light, and whitish in color, and should fit loosely. Flannel is probably on the whole, the best material. A roomy, wide-brimmed, porous hat should be used, and in the crown of it may be placed a wet towel or large handkerchief. Water should be freely used, externally. Very close to the surface of the wrist rises a large artery, the radial, and theo id custom of allowing cold water to run over the wrist no doubt owes its value to the fact that so much blood is thus brought almost into contact with the cooling water. Sweating is Nature's great refrigerating measure, and to keep this up large quantities of water should be drunk, not too cold, but without stint—quarts, if the thirst crave it. Keep sweating, and you are probably not in much immediate danger, but when, on a July or August day, a man's head begins to throb and the surface grows dry and hot, whilst unwonted restlessness and lassitude come on, as he values his life let him leave his work, however imperative, and take at once a cold bath.

The Colorado Desert.

Little doubt now exists that the Colorado Desert was once the bed of a sea. Careful instrumental observations have lately been made which seem to establish the fact beyond doubt. Between the Colorado and the Gulf of San Diego and Fort Yuma wagon-road, a distance of fifty miles, the surface is far below the sea level. On the line of the railroad there are depressions of 215 feet below the surface of San Francisco Bay, and other parts of the desert are three hundred feet below the level of the Pacific beyond the Golden Gate. On the rocks and sides of the mountains a great many signs have been discovered, such as are held to be confirmatory of this theory of former submersion, and it is now accepted as a fact by the best informed scientists. Hence it would appear that, either through the gradual exhaustion of the sources of the water supply, or through some more sudden natural convulsion, the heart of the continent, once occupied by a vast expanse of water, has been drained, within a comparatively short space of time, and changed to dry land.

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What Some New York Ladies Will Get When Their Husbands Die.
(From the New York Sun.)
A gentleman connected with life insurance interests gave the following figures to a *Sun* reporter yesterday. They show how high some people in New York value their lives. Francis Skidley has his life insured for $220,000; F. E. Roberts, $208,000; Cyrus W. Field, $200,000; Alexander Barrett, $200,000; Dr. Horace Greeley, $150,000; R. A. Buck, $150,000; E. D. C. McKay, $145,000; A. B. Cornell, $125,000; August Belmont, $125,000; John Sniffen, $125,000; J. W. Duryea, $125,000; A. T. Stewart, Jr. Benjamin Brandreth, William Foster, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Henry B. Hyde, Henry E. Jones, C. K. Hamilton, E. B. Sutton, Warren Ward, Homer Morgan, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, J. S. Thomas and Charles O. White, proprietor of the Brevoort House, have each $100,000 on their lives; Mr. C. L. North has $85,000; A. Cochran, $82,000; H. B. Claflin, Judge Fullerton and Elisha Sniffen have policies of $75,000 each; the Hon. Ben. Wood's life is insured for $65,000; Robt. Tannahill, J. Wheelwright, Lyeurgus Edgerton and Mark M. Pomeroy are each insured for $60,000; J. B. Cornell, J. W. Cornell, Edward McClellan, A. Studwell, C. J. Morton, W. F. Hall, D. B. Rudd, J. S. Jenkins, Andrew Campbell, Wm. M. Tweed, Phillip Campbell, J. H. Frey, Delmonico, David S. Ogden, R. N. Woodworth, J. M. Coburn and R. W. Hallett have an insurance on each of their lives for $50,000.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

LOST HEALTH REGAINED.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As in rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year, who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its toning, regulating or invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 24, 1872.

The strata in local money matters shows no new veins. The banks have the wherewithal to meet all their requirements, the only trouble being the fact that the right kind of applications are not so numerous as desirable. Notwithstanding this, however, the banks manage to keep their balances pretty well employed. Several banking houses that have been built and are now in process of erection, show that the business is a profitable one, or, with such magnificent edifices, it would be impossible to pay for them and keep up the dividends to such figures as they have done for the past five years. Business to-day is about up to the average. In some branches the demand exceeds the supply; as, for instance, there is a scarcity of window glass, and manufactures are buying from each other so as to keep up a stock of the different sizes.

The eight hour movement has not yet directly reached this city, but its effects have to some extent been indirectly felt here, and those commodities that are directly affected by the strikes of the laboring and mechanic classes are relatively firm. Should the eight hour movement pretty generally prevail, higher prices would seem to be an inevitable consequence; but there is reason to believe that, except in isolated cases, it will fail, for attempts of the trades-unions to coerce their members by violence to cease work against their will and judgment, cannot be regarded as elements of success. But few strikes have taken place that have not proved injurious to the great mass of those engaged in them, and the present movement is not likely to prove an exception to the rule. It is to be regretted as hopeful indication that some of the more sagacious of the working classes east are beginning to resume their work, and are doing their best to end the strike. When labor societies undertake, as they are now undertaking, to array labor against capital, they are making a serious mistake. They forget that the great majority of those at the head of manufacturing establishments, workshops and business houses have risen from the ranks, and that whilst they are ready to listen to reason, they are not willing to submit to improper dictation. Capital is constantly changing hands in this country, and there is no good reason why the poor of to-day may not ten years hence be possessed of sufficient means to withdraw from the ranks of labor and become themselves employers. Instead of promoting discord and exciting feeling between employer and employe, the object of the trades unions should be to promote harmony and good feeling between labor and capital, and to settle all disputes by a free interchange of views and a proper consideration of the rights of both sides to the issue.

In the Eastern cities the money market continues easy at the rates previously quoted. The bank reserves of New York were somewhat impaired last week, but they are still ample for business and speculative requirements, with a prospect of continued ease for the next sixty days.

In stock, bonds and real estate matters, there is nothing sufficiently novel to be worth reporting.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Bonds—1881	119½
5-20— 1862	113¾
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	116¼
" 1867	117¼
" 1868	117
10-40s	111½
Currency 6's	114½
Gold	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Do Scrip	97¾
Erie	53½
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N W	72¾
Do Preferred	90½
St. Paul, Common	54¾
Do Preferred	77½
Union Pacific	38
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	71½
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	96¾
American Express	73¾
U. S. Express	46¼
Wells, Fargo	92¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.
Penna. Central	59⅝
Reading R. R.	61⅝
Camden & Amboy	128¾
Lehigh Navigation	80¼
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R.	39
Central Transportation	48¼
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	97
N. Y. R. R. 7-30's	97⅛
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

NEW YORK, June 24, 1872.

Money easy at 3 to 5. Sterling firmer at 9⅝. Gold weak in the early part of the day, selling at 113, but closed firmer, at 113¾@113⅞. Loans from 2½ to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $39,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $56,000. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and firm; new South Carolinas 2 per cent. higher. Stocks opened active at advanced prices over last week, but after the second call the market became dull, with a downward reaction in sympathy with a break in Northwestern common and Union Pacific, which the bears hammered down. Pacific Mail, Rock Island, C. C. & I. C. and Northwestern common were the most active. The market closed steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 119⅝; 5-20's '62, 113⅝; do '64, 113¾; do '65, 114¼; do new do, 116¼; do '67, 117¼; do '68, 117⅛; 10-40's, 111¾. Currency 6's, 114½. New 5's, 112⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.—Mississippi, 97¾; old Tennessee, 74¾; new do, 74¾; new Virginia, 74¾; old do, 64; old North Carolina, 43; new do, 33.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 73⅝; Quicksilver, 39¾; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 92¼; American Merchants Union, 73¾; do United States, 86¾; Pacific Mail, 71¾; New York Central, 97½; Scrip, 97½; Erie, 55¾; do prefer'd, 78; Harlem, 119½; do pref'd, 117; Michigan Central, 114; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern, 73; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¼; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 75¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 45; C. C. & C., 94; Burlington & Quincy, 150; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 355½; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour dull, and in favor of buyers; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.75@8.25; Ohio and Indiana $5.00@10.00. Wheat dull and panicky; State and western red $1.90@1.95; amber $1.95. Rye dull; 90c. Corn dull; yellow 66c; mixed western 66@64½c. Oats weak; western 45@46c. Whisky firmer; 91½c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Eggs quiet and weak. Butter dull. Mess pork: demand light but held firm; regular $12.00@12.25; city sold at $14.75. Lard firm; summer 8¾@8⅝c. Bulk meats active and advanced; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides held at 6¾@6¾c; sides clear rib and clear 7¼@7¾c asked; 1½c less bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib and clear 7¼@7¾c asked; 1½c less bid. Hogs active and advanced at $4.10@4.30; receipts 2,100. Whisky 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Tobacco: sales of 95 hhds; no change in prices. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour dull; extra family $6@7. Wheat nominal. Corn saleable; 62c for choice shelled sacked. Oats quiet at 37@40c. Rye quiet at 95c. Mess pork $12. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7¾ @7½c; clear 7¾@7¾c packed. Bulk; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c. Hams very firm; sugar cured 12¼@ 12½c; plain 11¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 3@4c; amber Michigan $1,61¾; No 2 red $1.55. Corn firm; high mixed 50¾c; Michigan 50c; no grade 44c. Oats quiet; No 2 35½c. Pork and lard quiet and dull.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1,37; No 2 $1,31½. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 41½c. Oats firm; No 2 29c. Rye firm; No 1 62c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 53c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Flour quiet and weak. Grain dull and inactive; No 1 red winter wheat $1,63; No 2 $1,58. Corn 50@53c. Oats 38c. Refined petroleum firm and in good demand and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal; fancy white $8,50. Wheat steady; extra $1.67@ 1.68; No 1 $1,63@1,64½; amber $1.60. Corn firm at 48@48½c. Oats firm at 36@36½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 24.—150 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 2 cars lime stone, Graff B & Co; 1 car hides, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 24 bxs cheese, 88 sks potatoes, 137 sks oats, Woodworth & D; 1 car stone, W W Wallace; 1 do, J Hastings; 6 bbls cider, 16 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 10 bxs cheese, W B Hays & Son; 29 kgs rivits, 10 casks do, W P Townsend; 2 casks handles, Logan G & Co; 11 do, Whitmore, Wolf L & Co; 4 do, Lane Bros; 20 bbls flour, S S Marvin; 2 cases flannels, Arbuthnot & S; 15 bxs soap, J A Robinson; 29 qr sks flour, Rheim & Weiler; 8 pgs butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 12 sks potatoes, 100 bbls flour, Hostetter & Co; 35 bbls tallow, Reed & Co; 1 bale 9 pelts 7 green hides, W Flaccus & Son 1 car bones, C Hoveler; 2 cases wine, Robinson & Bro; 1 bx mdse, S L Fullwood; 6 bales p stock, C F Markle & Co; 25 bbls h wines, W Miller & Co; 10 bbls spirits, 25 bbls whiskey, Milligan H & Co; 3 bbls glue, Lewis & Co; 100 bbls Fahnestock & M; 10 bbls alcohol, McCullough; 17 bxs sausage, J A Graff; 7 copy presses, W G Johnson & Co; 3 refrigerators, Sands & R; 15 bbls liquor, Casey F & Co; 75 cases land, 25 bbls whiskey, Dilworth Bros; 50 pails lard, 35 cases do, 200 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schmyer & Voskamp; 100 do, S Lindsey & Co; 300 do, D Wallace; 200 do, T C Jenkins; 400 do, Shomaker; 25 bbls 1 oil, 100 hlf bbls lard, E H Meyers & Co; 25 cases lard, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 do, Daizell & Townsend; 12 bbls whiskey, Milligan Bros; 5 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 75 bxs tablets, Hostetter & Smith.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 24.—1 bbl bacon, 50 qrs hams, J P Hanna; 6 bdls steel, Reese Graff & Co; 3 cars hay, A J Hagan; 200 sks rags, House, Harrison & Co; 146 sks oats, Wilson & Co; 15 sks wheat Henry Rea Jr; 1 car corn, Black & Hammel; 1 car wheat, Voigt M & Co; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; do do, Watt Lang & Co; 100 do, do H Parker; 50 tres hams, E H Meyers & Co; 10 bbls potatoes, T C Sheridan; 2 bbls tails, Jas Callery & Co; 1775 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 50 bbls flour, J Heukel; 18 bbls glue, 2 bxs h ware, John P Dean; 43 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 3 bbls oysters, Wilson & Co; 1 bx marble, Anderson & Moye & Co; 100 bbls flour, W H Nauker & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 190 sks corn, J W Fairley.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, June 22.—1 car shingles, S P & S; 1 car lumber, W W Rogner; 1 do do, W J McMaster; 1 do do, McQuewan & D; 1 co do, Union P M Co; 1 do do, J L Brawer; 2 do do, Millard & Bro; 1 do do, Hostetter & Co; 1 do do, South S P M Co; 14 bdls wire, H Hund; 8 bxs marble, Anderson & W; 1 lot machinery, Young & M; 10 bureaus, H Berger; 10 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 36 bgs b wheat, Voight M & C; 2 bxs mdse, G A Kelly; 10 bbls whisky, Milligan Bros; 5 cases tobbies, Atwell & T; 1 car wheat, Marshall & K; 205 bbls, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 1 car wheat, 150 sks oats, W G Miller; 12 bxs g scraps, W Flaccus; 42 bxs cheese, McMillen M & Co; 18 bbls paper, West & H; 25 bbls whiskey, H Harper; 15 crocks b butter, J W Fulton; 123 bgs oats, Head C & Co; 5 bbls cheese, J Shaft, McMish & B; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 24.—4 cars wheat, 2 do oats, D Gilmore & Co; 2 cars lime, J K Shinn & Co; 1 bbl eggs, F P Kobert; 1 car stone, H Corden; 4 do cooperage, S M Hemphill; 1 car oats, I Heppley & Co; 1 car barley, Young & Booth; 1 car shingles, Jas O'Brien; 1 do do, McKirdy & McGinnis; 21 sks wool, S Bradley & Son; 1 bbl vinegar, C H Morlege.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 24.—5 bbls earbon, G B Miltenberger; 1 box frames, J J Gillespie; 1 tank tar, Pgh Acid Works; 1 car junk, McCullough & S; 1 car lime, Henderson; 1 car old rope, J Churchill; 1 boiler, 1 engine, James Chambers; 50 bbls lubricating oil, W C Twoodale; 6 cczs limestone, Shoneberger, B & Co; 31 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 62 do do, S M Kier; 17 do do, Coleman, R & Co.

CINCINNATI PER AHORSE.—22 bbls molasses, Dilworth H & Co; 6 bbls molasses, Singer N & Co; 28 do do, McCandless & Co; lot furniture, F Eichenlaub; do do, H Berger; 3 bags wool, C M Fairman; 101 bdls hemp, B Gilvig.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Harbaugh & Co	2	Jno. A. Caughey	2
Watt, Clark & Co	1	Jno. Moorhead	2
Brown Co	1	J. W. Porter	2
Lomis & Co	2	Nimick & Co	1
Total	13		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Malin & Blackstone	m 6	J. Reamer	3
J. W. Porter	10	G. W. Hallman	1
J. Moorhead	3		
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Spang, C & Co	m 1	Graff, B & Co	3
L. A. Caughey	2	Luey Furnace	o 12
Total			18

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 24.—Consols: money 92⅝; account 92¾. 5-20s of '62, 91; do '65, 92; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s 89¼.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—5-20s '62, 96¼.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes, 54f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11¾d. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat: red winter 12s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d@27s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Dry Goods: nothing doing; market dull, except prepared stocks for annual inventory; sales unusually small; some lots to supply the immediate requirements of the retail trade here and in the interior, and do not foot up very liberal amounts. Quotations on plain cottons barely steady, but remain wholly without quotable change; prints selling a little better in medium and dark effects, and firm; light colors quiet and lack firmness; quotations on colored cottons remain as last given.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton steady; middling upland 26¼c. Flour dull and declining; superfine western and State $5,50@6,15; common to good $6,40@7,00; extra $7,05@7,55@ 7,80; St. Louis $8,10@12. Rye flour declining at $4,20@5,00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat less active; No 2 Milwaukee $1,60@$1,62; winter red western $1,72. Rye dull. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; steamer mixed western 62@63½c; sail 65@66c; yellow western 66c; white 80c. Oats less active; western 47@47½c; Ohio 47@48c. Eggs firm; western 16@16½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 16¼@19¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 9@ 9½c. Petroleum: crude 12¾@12¾c; refined 22½@23¾c. Turpentine steady at 55¾@56c. Provisions: pork dull and easier; mess $13,25; prime mess $12,50@12,75. Beef quiet; hams dull at 23@29; tierce nominal at 15@13. Cut meats steady; hams 9¼@12c; shoulders 5¾@ 5¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard firmer; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@13c. Cheese heavy; new 10@13c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The total number of beeves for the week just ended was 36,500, of which 5,100 were on sale to-day, viz: 190 cows at Communipaw, making 370 there for the week; 112 cars at One Hundredth street, and 9 at Weehawken. The trade was bad for owners, the stock rates being about ¾c lower than on Friday, or fully 3c below the average prices this day week; thin cattle declined more than 1c, Texans going very slow at 8½c; 10¾c for Illinois steers, 11@12c for poor to pretty good, and 12½@13c for good to choice, the market averaging about 11½c; a good many Texans were on sale, and other cattle generally thin grass steers; the few fat droves suffered less decline; several state lots were on sale; 11 cars Texans, 5¾@5¾ cwt, sold at 9@9¼c; 4 cars good Texans, 5¾ cwt, 10c; 9 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 10½@12c; 1 car prime, 8 cwt, 13c; 6 cars Missouri, 6½ cwt, 11½@11¾c; very few of the finest cattle were selected at 13¾c; the increase over last week was 1,200 head. Sheep and lambs: sale 21,900 or about the same as the previous week; for to-day 5,100; sheep very slow at 5@6½c; lambs 7@9¼c for western; 10@12c for State and Jersey; 1 car, 76 lbs, Ohio sheep sold at 8c; 1 lot, 85 lbs, do, 5 cars, 87@90 lbs, 9c; 1 car State sheep, 56 lbs, 10c; 1 car Kentucky do, 61 lbs, 9½c; 1 lot State, 82 lbs, 11c. Hogs: 36,800 against 38,000 the previous week; with 102 cars to-day, the market was further improved, dressed selling at 6¼@6¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Beeves dull this week and in favor of buyers. Sales of 3,000 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $4 50 @8 00; fair to good, $6 50@7 00; common, $5 00 @6 00. Sheep dull, with sales of 15,000 at $5 50 @6 00 for good fat, and $2 00@3 50 per head for stock sheep. Hogs firmly held, with sales of 3,528 head at $6 50@7 75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour dull; no sale reported. Wheat dull and declined for cash; futures in fair demand, but with lower rates. No. 2 spring $1,29½c. cash; $1,30¼@1,30½ seller July or August; No. 1 sold at $1,31¼@1,32. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42¾@42¾c, spot regular and fresh; 43½c. seller July; 45c. August; rejected 38@ 38½c. Oats firm and a shade higher; No. 2 spring cash; 29½c. seller July. Rye dull; No. 2 62c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 fall 56@56c., according to location. Whisky active and advanced; 86c. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; $12,35 spot; $12,50 seller July. Lard firm at 8c. cash; $8,65 seller July; summer pressed $8,10. Bulk meats steady. Bacon quiet at firmer prices; no sales. Cattle dull and drooping; heavy receipts depress the market and prices not quotably changed. Hogs active and advanced; $3,38@4,25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c; no sales. Flour firm; family $7,25 @7,50. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red winter $1,60. Corn dull and lower at 47@48c. Oats dull and drooping at 36@40c. Rye dull and drooping at 76@80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs quiet and weak. Butter dull. Mess pork: demand light but held firm; regular $12,00@12,25; city sold at $14,75. Lard firm; summer 8¾@8⅝c. Bulk meats active and advanced; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides held at 6¾@ 6¾c; sides clear rib and clear ¼c less bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib and clear 7¼@7¾c asked; ¼c less bid. Hogs active and advanced at $4,10@4,30; receipts 2,100. Whisky 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 24.—Tobacco: sales of 95 hhds; no change in prices. Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour dull; extra family $6@7. Wheat nominal. Corn saleable; 62c for choice shelled sacked. Oats quiet at 37@40c. Rye quiet at 95c. Mess pork $12. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 7¾ @7½c; clear 7¾@7¾c packed. Bulk; shoulders 4¾c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c. Hams very firm; sugar cured 12¼@ 12½c; plain 11¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 3@4c; amber Michigan $1,61¾; No 2 red $1.55. Corn firm; high mixed 50¾c; Michigan 50c; no grade 44c. Oats quiet; No 2 35½c. Pork and lard quiet and dull.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No 1 $1,37; No 2 $1,31½. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 41½c. Oats firm; No 2 29c. Rye firm; No 1 62c. Barley dull; No 2 fall 53c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Flour quiet and weak. Grain dull and inactive; No 1 red winter wheat $1,63; No 2 $1,58. Corn 50@53c. Oats 38c. Refined petroleum firm and in good demand and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 24.—Flour dull and nominal; fancy white $8,50. Wheat steady; extra $1.67@ 1.68; No 1 $1,63@1,64½; amber $1.60. Corn firm at 48@48½c. Oats firm at 36@36½c.

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CINCINNATI PER AHORSE.—22 bbls molasses, Dilworth H & Co; 6 bbls molasses, Singer N & Co; 28 do do, McCandless & Co; lot furniture, F Eichenlaub; do do, H Berger; 3 bags wool, C M Fairman; 101 bdls hemp, B Gilvig.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

MUSKINGUM RIVER per JULIA No. 2.—70 bbls flour, 74 do egg, 7 kgs butter, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 bx hardware, Clark & Co; 14 bbls egg, 4 do potatoes, 2 do do apples, 7 sks oats, 4 old rags, Head C & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 3 sks rags, 1 bx bacon, John J Pettit; 4 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, 1 jar do, Cassidy & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Lob & Cooly, 4 bbls eggs, 10 potatoes, Lowry M & Co; 7 bbl eggs, 1 tub do, 4 basket do, 4 coops chickens, 27 sks rags, John Lyon; 19 sks rags, 2 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickens, M C McLaughlin; 1 coops chickens, John Krier; 2 do do, John W Rice; 1 do do, Mrs Humphrey; 160 sks car corn, Mc Cracken & Bro; 1 bbl flour, Pat Cain; 20 bbls do, 1 lid holder, L McGuire; 1 box, S S Marlon; 1 bbl eggs, A T Canfield; 1 e bbl, 2 do do, C E Wainright, 11 grate bars Jos McVay; 8 horses, 1 buggy, 1 pair oil bbls, G A Kelly; 1 bbl eggs, 2 sks scraps, 1 do, Wm Flaccus & Son; 23 carboys, Penn'a Salt Co; 55 sks wool, Wm Parker, Jr & Co; 1 horse, E P Langhridge; 2 bbls eggs, 3 tubs do, Steamer Julia No 2; 108 chairs, C Wetsel; 54 do J Ruckwethy; 30 do, Frank Eichenlaub; 163 do do, Daniel & Son; 64 pkgs furniture, W H Lemon; 12 chairs, Ortleib & Co; 22 do, T B Young & Co; 65 do, Gaus & Loeffer; 95 do, John M Irwin; 42 chairs, Henry Berger; 41 do, Milliken & Co; 54 do, Chas Fairings; 21 bbls vinegar, 2 do pickles, 1 do broom corn, James O'Brien; 4 bbls eggs, 5 kegs butter, P Duff & Sons; 1 horse, H D Gamble; 1 pkg money, McWhinney & Co; 1 do do, Hanes & Sheibler; 2 bxs eggs, 2 firkins butter, G Myers; 32 bxs stoples, E Pergeil; 1 bx mdse, Reymer & Bro; 21 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 20 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 20 do do, W J Carson; 11 bdls tress hoops, Fahnestock & B; 1 do do, C Langenberg.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME.

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,

mh6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

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ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. apl2:p42

S. TATE.....S. W. ECKELS.....R. ECKELS.

TATE, ECKELS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Rosin, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, apl1:p4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID McMILLAN, ANDREW McMILLAN.

McMILLAN, MORRISON & CO.,

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Cider, Apples, Onions, Potatoes and Country Produce generally. No. 21 LIBERTY ST., opposite the mouth of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advance on receipt of goods. apl:o50

A. VAN FOSSAN.

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c.

No. 139 LIBERTY STREET,

Consignments Solicited. PITTSBURGH, PA. de13-p71

DILWORTH BROS.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 243 Liberty Street,

ja15-p7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in both brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

no14-h20 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 366 Penn Street.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 8 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains stationary, with 2 feet 10 inches in the channel. There was considerable rain, and if it was general and continues, we may hope for more water; however, the river is very uncertain at this season of the year, and when there is a rise it is generally of short duration.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, and Argosy, from Cincinnati, arrived; both of these boats were obliged to double trip it, the latter from Rochester, and the former from the "trap."

The Argosy was to have left for Cincinnati last night. The Julia will depart for Zanesville as usual at 4 P. M.

The West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet today, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

Capt. William J. Kountz, on Thursday last, sold the steamer Andy Johnson, now lying at Sioux City, to Captains R. C. Mason and H. K. Haslett, for $10,000. Captain Mason will command, with Mr. F. L. Viard in the office. She will run between Sioux City and Yankton. This is the third boat Captain Kountz has sold this year.

—At the Coroner's inquest over the bodies of the victims of the McDonald explosion, Robert Solomon, the engineer, was called as a witness. The Dubuque *Herald* says he testified in substance as follows: "There were three gauges of water with 130 pounds of steam on at the time of the accident. The fault was in the boilers. They were made at Dubuque, of ten fines, the plate 5-16 of an inch in thickness, and were not regarded as entirely safe, as the Government Inspectors had at one time refused to give the boat license, but were afterwards persuaded by the officers to change their decision. There are two boats known to be running with the same class of boilers." The jury found that the builders of said steamboat were defective in this: that they had no metalic plugs or water-gauge." The jury found no fault with Engineer Solomon.

—The Evansville *Journal* says: Captain Sam. Montgomery, one of the p

HOME NEWS.

Popular Magazines.—John W. Pittock & Co., send us copies of "Harper's Monthly," "Appleton's Journal" and the "Galaxy" in addition to those heretofore mentioned. They are filled with excellent reading.

Ayers Latin School.

The catalogue of the above named institution just published, exhibits it in a prosperous condition. The monthly recitations before committees of citizens appointed for each month have elicited general commendation from the visiting committees. Prof. Jeremiah E. Ayers is the Principal, and in his indefatigible labors is assisted by six well qualified Professors and tutors. There are four classes in the English and four in the classical departments. French and German have their special Professors. In the classical departments there are 56 students enrolled, and in the English department 39. Total 75.

The Shoe and Leather Bank.

This new bank for savings and deposits, alluded to in our money column some days ago, as will be seen by its advertisement on the third page of this paper, has gone into full operation at No. 14 Smithfield street. None of all our kindred institutions has been organized under more favorable auspices, or offers more inducements to depositors. Its management has been confided to Directors, President, and Cashier, whose very names are a guarantee that the interests of depositors as well as stockholders will be in hands worthy of the most unreserved confidence, and that this youngest of all our banks is destined to rank with the best.

The Fourth of July Festival.

In our advertising columns will be found a call for a meeting of citizens, merchants and the public generally, to be held at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the best means for making the Fourth of July Festival a glorious success, and in order to enlist the public interest in the proposed celebration. Some means will also be proposed for collecting subscriptions from our citizens to assist in defraying the expenses of the occasion. Loyalty to the country on its birthday, and pride as citizens in the completion of Penn avenue, should be sufficient incentives to lead to a liberal response from the public in the way of subscriptions.

The New Railroad from Franklin to Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Culver, Britton, Gillet and others connected with the project of constructing a railroad from Franklin to Pittsburgh, were in Butler last week. The *Herald* says: "They have been over the ground between this place and the Allegheny county line, in the direction of Evansburg and Breakneck Creek, and we are pleased to know they found the route practicable. They started from here to Prospect, with the intention of extending their observations to Portersville, Harmony and Zelienople. What the final result of their examinations will be we cannot tell; but if abundance of coal, and the bright prospects of oil in this region are any inducements to construct the road, we feel certain of its accomplishment."

Mortuary Report.

The following is the number of deaths in this city for the week ending June 23d, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health:

Accident 3; cancer of the eye 1; cholera 1; cholera Infantum 3; consumption 12; convulsions 5; cerebro spinal meningitis 1; congestion 1; congestion of brain 3; debility 3; diarrhea 1; disease of the liver 1; dropsy of the brain 1; dysentery 1; epilepsy 1; typhoid fever 2; hip disease 1; inflammation of the bowels 1; inflammation of the brain 2; inflammation of the brain and meningitis 1; inflammation of the kidneys 1; inflammation of the lungs 4; jaundice 1; marasmus 1; paralysis 1; tabes mesenterica 1; unknown 2; whooping cough 2; still births 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year 21; from 1 to 2 5; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 2; 15 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 4; 80 to 90, 1.

Males, 27; females, 22. White, 48; colored, 1. Total, 49.

Board of Health Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at the office of the Board, on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Addison Arthurs occupied the chair.

The Health Officer called attention to a culvert on Bloody Run, at Frankstown Road. Persons living in that neighborhood claim that it is a nuisance since it has been rebuilt. The Health Officer was instructed to notify the proper parties to have the nuisance abated.

The Health Officer called the attention of the Board to the bad condition of the gutters in East Liberty. On motion of Mr. Edwards the Health Officer was instructed to report the matter to Councils.

Mr. Edwards, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee reported having visited Suke's Run. The Committee examined the locality from Marion street to Magee street, and recommended the construction of a sewer there.

The Health Officer was instructed to wait on the Solicitor of the Board for his advice in regard to assessing the sewer through school property of the Sixth ward.

Adjourned.

Temperance Organization.

According to previous announcement, a meeting was held in the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, last evening, which resulted in the organization of the Sixth Ward Auxiliary of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. D. Herr, and singing which was conducted by Prof. William Johnson. Mr. T. H. Rabe, President of the Central Alliance was introduced, who took charge and conducted the meeting. D. E. Ingram, Secretary of the Alliance, acting as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. T. H. Hanna was next called upon to make an opening address, in which he stated the number who find their graves through the assistance of alcohol is about sixty thousand every year, and the number of lives taken by fellow men average one every day during the year and still on the increase. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. J. S. Stitts, Rev. S. B. Reed and Prof. Johnson. The pledge being passed through the audience received sixty signers. The meeting in all respects was a good one and showed the fruits of earnest Christian workers in this ward.

Mysterious Suicide.

A suicide occurred in the village of Paris, Washington county, on last Saturday, the cause of which is surrounded by the utmost mystery. The victim was a young man about twenty-eight years of age, named George Hines. He resided with his brother-in-law, Joseph Gibson, about one mile from Paris. About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon he took his gun, a double barrel shot gun belonging to Mr. Gibson, and went to shoot a squirrel. As he did not return for some time search was instituted, and the next morning about eight o'clock Mr. Gibson discovered the body lying in a thicket about half a mile from the house. Without disturbing the remains Mr. Gibson reported what he had seen, and Squire Martin immediately summoned a jury and held an inquest upon the body.

By an investigation it was ascertained that the deceased had torn off the left side of his shirt and placed the muzzle of his gun over his heart, and discharged it by placing the ramrod against the trigger. The ramrod still remained in the grasp of the dead man, and the trigger bore the mark showing that the fatal act was accomplished as above described. The jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

No one can possibly conceive the motive that thus induced him to commit this fatal act. He was in very comfortable circumstances, having ten thousand dollars at interest, on good security, being the proceeds of a farm which he had lately sold. Previous to his death he seemed to enjoy good health and spirits.

A Beautiful Testimonial.

Mr. Hugh McElheny having on account of sickness in his family obliging him to seek health abroad, resigned the Secretaryship of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of this city, the Directors of the company have marked their sense of his fidelity and worth and their regret for the occasion that impels his resignation by presenting him with an elegant silver pitcher, goblets and waiter, beautifully engraved with a frosted or satin finish and inscribed,

Presented to Hugh McElheny, by the Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

This beautiful set was gotten up by Mr. R. Siedle, Jeweller, No. 42, Fifth avenue, and is creditable alike to his skill and taste.

It is hoped that the trip contemplated by Mr. McElheny with his invalid wife, will result in her complete restoration. Mr. McE. has held the office which he now resigns for seven years, with great acceptance as well to the customers as to the Directors and stockholders of the institution and leaves it in a more healthy, vigorous and prosperous condition than it had ever before reached, its resources having been doubled during his incumbency.

We are glad to close this article with the announcement that Thomas M. Keller, Esq., an experienced underwriter and most worthy gentleman has been elected to succeed Mr. McElheny, and has already entered upon the duties of the office.

University Literary Contest.

Prominent among the closing exercises of the Western University, stands that of the annual contest of the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies. These societies, composed as they are of young men from the advanced college classes, have heretofore shown considerable display of talent in their yearly contest for literary supremacy, and the little rivalry between them, contributes enough of zest to make their entertainments interesting. The exercises this year promises to be behind no other of past years in point of interest, and to those of our readers, who can attend the exercises in the First Presbyterian Church, this evening, we can safely promise an occasion that will afford ample satisfaction to all.

The programme is made up of Select Orations, Essays, Original Orations, and finally a debate, the question being "Is it good policy to enlarge our country by annexation?" The Philomathean Society represented by D. W. Jones, will maintain the affirmative, while the Irving, through Mr. J. W. Osburn will advance the claims for the negative side of the question. The exercises will be considerably enlivened by a grand instrumental concert on the splendid organ of the First Church, and the mere mention that Mr. Charles C. Mellor will preside at the instrument is a sufficient guarantee of satisfaction. The closing exercises of the University are Class Day Exercises of the Class of 1872 in University Hall, Wednesday at 2:30 P. M., and the Commencement Exercises in the Third Presbyterian Church, Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Workingman's Friend.

A light running Domestic Sewing Machine in the home. The committee of mechanics have declared it the *best* ever offered.

R. W. Steadman & Co.,
No. 20 Sixth street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Important Business in Select Branch—Reception of Citizens' Committee on Railroad Ordinance—The Park Project—A Spirited Discussion—The Project Defeated.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, June 24th, at the usual hour.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In this branch the lobby was crowded, in the expectation that matters of great public interest would be discussed. The following members were present: Messrs. Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chislett, Chalmers, Friday, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Lang, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Wainwright, Waring, Wilson, Zern, and President Given.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION.

Mr. McCune moved that the regular business be suspended to allow the reception of a committee of twenty-five citizens then in waiting in the reception room with a preamble and resolutions adopted by citizens relative to matters to come before Councils.

Mr. Riddell said that while sympathizing in some part with the resolutions to be presented, he yet thought it hardly proper to receive citizens en masse. Any communications from citizens would be received with attention. He could not for one vote in favor of the motion, although every attention should be shown to any paper coming from citizens.

Mr. McCune contended that any committee of citizens ought to be received. It was not a mass of them that was in attendance—being but twenty-five appointed as a committee to visit Councils with a report of a certain meeting.

Mr. Riddell said he did not wish to be misunderstood. He wanted parliamentary rules complied with. He wished all petitions or remonstrances to have a respectful hearing in the proper manner.

Mr. Pearson coincided with Mr. Riddell and thought that the report of joint committees on the railroad ordinance ought first to be received and then remonstrances or petitions through the proper channel.

Mr. Burgwin thought that there could be nothing wrong in Councils receiving any paper from a committee of citizens through their Chairman. He objected to any discussion on the question.

Mr. E. P. Jones agreed with Mr. Riddell.

A vote being taken, the motion was carried.

RECEPTION OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rafferty moved that Mr. McCune and Mr. Murray be appointed a Committee to invite the gentlemen to the Chamber. Carried.

The members named visited the reception room, and soon returned with the Committee of citizens.

Mr. McCune introduced Mr. David Reed, Chairman of the Committee, who stated that at a very large and influential meeting of citizens, held in the Grant School-house, a preamble and series of resolutions were unanimously passed which this Committee was appointed to present to Councils.

The gentleman then handed the preamble and resolutions to the President, and they were read by the Clerk. [The same were published in Monday's GAZETTE in full.]

After the reading, Mr. Reed returned thanks for the attention of Councils.

Mr. Burgwin said that self-respect demanded the expurging of the resolution relative to the buying and selling of Councilmanic votes, and made a motion to that effect, and with this change the paper was received and referred to the Joint Committee on Railroad Ordinances.

Mr. Morrow moved to dispense with the reading the minutes. Carried.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Shipton, petition of J. G. Backofen asking privilege of erecting sign post in front of his store. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Montooth, petition of Mr. Gotthold for permission to erect bill boards. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Rafferty, remonstrance against opening of Vine street. Laid over for the present.

Also, remonstrance against opening Valley street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, remonstrance of the property owners of Grant street against the vacation of a portion of the same. Laid over until the ordinance is reached.

Mr. Morrow, petition of Mr. H. R. Everson and resolution in reference to a frame stable erected on ——— street in Sixth ward. The resolution instructs the Building Inspector to have the frame stable removed. The petition was accepted.

Mr. Chalmers moved the resolution be laid on the table, as he understood there was no danger from fire. Carried.

Mr. Monroe, remonstrance against the passage of an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Forbes street.

Also, ordinance for wooden building privilege. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. Marshall, petition of Felix Rogers for pay for extra services. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Herron, resolution authorizing the Controller to negotiate a temporary loan. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Wainwright, resolution instructing the Fire Commission to supply five hundred feet of hose for use at the Diamond market. Passed finally.

Mr. Riddell, petition of Madison Bailey relative to Denny street. Referred to Street Committee.

CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL HALL.

Mr. Riddell, resolution authorizing the City Property Committee to take control of the Municipal Hall.

Mr. Shipton hoped the resolution would be laid over until Mr. Phillips was present and the Commission might be heard from.

Mr. Riddell read the law on the subject and said that he simply wanted the question settled as to control. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Littell, petition asking a re-view of the Forbes street opening. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Shipton from the Finance Committee presented a communication from the Controller covering certain bills, being erroneous assessments paid. Also bill of Cyrus Howard for $15,892.43 for work done on Penn avenue. Accepted, and Mr. Shipton moved the bills be paid out of the first available funds.

Mr. Rafferty thought the heavy bill of Mr. Howard for over-work ought to be examined by a committee.

Mr. Herron said the bill was examined and is not for over or extra work.

Considerable discussion took place on the bill of Mr. Howard, during which it appeared that the work was done in 1869, and has been in dispute since time.

The motion of Mr. Shipton was agreed to.

The hour of three o'clock having arrived Mr. Burgwin called for the order of the day,—the Park matter.

Mr. Lloyd moved that the order of the day be extended until the regular communication be heard from. Carried.

Mr. Lloyd, report of the Water Committee for month of May. The expenditures of the month were $8,192.00. Received and filed.

Mr. Shipton, report of Committee on Gas Lighting, covering the constructing lamps in the East End. Accepted and approved.

Mr. E. P. Jones, report of Road Committee for month of May. Received and filed.

Also, petition of Geo. Porter for damages. Received and filed.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Forbes street from Brady street to Shady Lane. Approved.

THE PARK QUESTION.

The Park question was then called up and the Secretary read the resolution instructing the Solicitor to institute proceedings toward having the Schenley property, in the Twenty-second ward, condemned. At a former meeting the resolution had been laid over, and at the last previous meeting it was decided that it be taken up at this meeting.

THE QUESTION REVIEWED.

Mr. Burgwin took the floor and said that the merits of the question had not really, as yet, been discussed. He expected that the passage of the action of to-day would be final, because it would probably dispose of the question of a park in this city forever. The gentleman then went into a review of the various attempts already made towards the acquisition of ground and the improvements of the same for a public park. He dwelt more particularly on the negotiations in regard to the Schenley property and read to the Councils a proposition received from Mr. Hatch, agent of Mr. Schenley, after a number of interviews; he also read an agreement prepared by himself on behalf of the Committee which was submitted to Mr. Hatch. The only objection made by Mr. Hatch was that permitting the city to sell thirty acres for any purpose it may desire. This was, however, afterwards agreed to. The reason the clause stated was inserted was that certain responsible gentlemen had agreed to take from thirty to fifty-five acres at one corner of the land at the total price paid for the whole two hundred and eighty acres, practically giving the city two hundred and thirty acres for nothing. This agreement was conditional that the people and Capt. Schenley should approve the same. Mr. Schenley gave Mr. Hatch discretion in the matter, provided the park be called either Schenley or Braun Park. Subsequently, however, Mr. Hatch, in the discretion allowed him, thought that the clause allowing the sale of thirty acres ought to be stricken out, and finally stated that he would not agree to it on the part of Capt. Schenley. Since this, the gentleman had no conference with Mr. Hatch.

Following up the speech he had offered the resolution providing for condemnation of the property, now under consideration. The matter remains in the hands of Councils to stop or to go forward in the way of providing a park. In condemning it, the viewers will take into consideration the enhanced value that will be put upon Mr. Schenley's surrounding grounds. The speaker believed that the city would get it at less than five hundred dollars per acre. And yet if it should go too high the city may withdraw. He believed if the question was not now carried forward the city would never have an accession. park of proper proportions. The gentleman took occasion to deny the charge of personal motives of himself or others. For himself, he did not favor the park from personal motives of interest. He believed the project to be the best interest of the city. He strongly urged favorable action in the matter, and said that the time for the expenditure that would be necessary at this time. The poor man is now taxed enough and the project should be postponed or abandoned altogether.

THE AYES AND NAYS CALLED.

Mr. Riddell read an act referred to by Mr. Rafferty, by which it is not lawful to assess the property adjoining for the damages sustained in condemnation of property for public use.

The call of the ayes and nays was sustained and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Burgwin, Friday, Herron, Hoeh, Jeremy, Jones, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Murray, Oliver, Schmidt, Smith, Waring, Wilson, Gross—17.

Nays—Asdale, Chalmers, House, Hunter, Lang, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Seely, Shipton, Wainwright, Zern—22.

Mr. Chislett declined to vote.

Mr. Chislett in declining to vote stated that he was strongly in favor of a park, but wished the people by vote to decide on it.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Scully asked leave to change his vote from aye to nay.

Mr. McCarthy.—I object, that's to move reconsideration again.

Mr. Scully.— That's not your business.

Mr. Burgwin.—An objection don't prevent the change.

The vote was changed, which made the result as announced, 16 to 23. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. Oliver, Jr. ..... President.
H. McMaster. ..... Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Oliver. Present Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Dr., Bates, Beymer, Bindley, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Galisath, Gazzam, Hare, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Lappan, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Meyer, Moffitt, Mc. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, Negley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Schild, Semple, Sims, Sneathen, Verner, Watson, Williams, Woolslayer, Young, H. W. Oliver, Jr., President.

Mr. Gazzam moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with. Carried.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Mr. Gazzam presented a resolution requesting the Commission to place a clock in the Council Chamber. Passed.

Also petition of Thomas Shaw representing that he was the owner of property on Herron avenue, that he had paid the assessment of damages on the opening, and that all had been paid except one assessment of $500 for which a note had been given, and that the note was now in the Treasurers possession under protest. The petitioner asked that the Road Commissioner be instructed to proceed with the opening and to collect this assessment.

Referred to Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Slagle says he holds the receipt of Kenny Goff for $800 in full of his damages on Herron avenue, signed by his attorney and has no knowledge of any note in the transaction. As far as he is aware there is no reason why Herron avenue should not be opened.

Mr. Gazzam in explanation, said he knew nothing of the facts in the case, but as the paper had been handed him, he presented it; as he had always made it a rule to present any paper that was handed to him, but reserved the right to oppose or favor it as he saw fit afterward.

Mr. Arthurs, petition for sewer on Forbes street. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Fulton, remonstrance against sewer on Forbes street. Referred to Sewer Committee.

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Mr. Kerr, an ordinance granting privilege to Robert Campbell to erect a frame addition to his bank on Second avenue, near Everson & Co's mill. Rules suspended, and ordinance finally passed.

Mr. Fulton moved to recall from select Council, the ordinance passed in C. C., at last meeting for the construction of a sewer on Forbes street. Carried.

Mr. Lappan, an ordinance for privilege to erect an iron clad building on Sixteenth street, as addition to Hussey, Wells & Co.'s mills. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Neeson, petition for water pipe on Mulberry alley. Referred to Water Commission.

Mr. Dixon, petition for water pipe on Ravine street. Thirteenth ward. Referred to Water Commission.

NEW SURVEYS.

Mr. John Fleming, by permission offered the report of the Survey Committee, with business which was disposed of as follows: Ordinance for widening Fifth avenue beyond Soho, with plan. Plan approved and the ordinance under a suspension of the rules finally passed. Ordinance question, the gentleman said that if there are two persons in America, or to extend it, in the British dominions who owe anything to Pittsburgh, they are Captain Schenley and his wife. (Applause in the lobby).

Some objections were made to the length of time occupied by the gentleman, but he was decided in order and continued.

Mr. Burgwin spoke of the value of the property and of the advantages to be derived by the city in its purchase. Years ago four hundred and fifty dollars were paid per acre for the upper basin ground, and was thought to be extravagant. It is now worth every cent of $10,000. In reference to the condemnation of the proposed park land the speaker said that the law under which the viewers will act is the same as the Railroad law. The amount to be taken is two hundred and eighty acres, and the amount left of the tract to Captain Schenley will be one hundred and seventy acres. Now, the course of the viewers will be first to ascertain the damages to be sustained by Mr. Schenley in the taking of the two hundred and eighty acres. They will then consider the benefits remaining to the one hundred and seventy acres will derive from the park, and the amount will of course come off the amount of damage. The result of the speaker's was that the benefits would equal the damages, and the city will procure the land for nothing.

OPPOSITION TO THE PARK.

Mr. Riddell took the floor in opposition to the resolution, claiming that instead of an argument on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad it had given Councils a history of the action taken in regard to parks. The gentleman claimed that the whole question should, under the old law, be put to a vote of the people, and no steps should be taken until that is done. Under the present act, after application is made to the Court, viewers appointed and award made, there is no remedy. This act is therefore not fair to the people. How the passage of the act was procured he did not know.

Mr. McCune (interrupting).—The act was submitted to Councils, but not read, and when asked if it contained a provision for a vote of the people, the Chairman of the Park Committee answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Riddell.—I deny that positively.

Mr. Riddell continued in opposition at some length, claiming that the outlay would be too burdensome to the now overtaxed people, and that it was not desirable to go on with the project unless the people by vote ask it.

During the remarks of Mr. Riddell, he was several times applauded by spectators.

IN FAVOR OF THE PARK.

Mr. Littell said, in other cities, everywhere, beautiful parks may be seen while here we have been "dawdling" at the question for years. The difficulty appears to be the question of location. He hoped that citizens would see that improvements are for the good of the city. The mechanic who labors all day, is he not to have a place to rest in the evening or on the day of rest? The speaker said he represented his constituents and intended to attend to their business to the best of his ability. He thought it unnecessary to have a vote of the people when there are men here to act for them. He asked if gentlemen here represented the good of the people or are they working in favor of Mr. Schenley to help him keep his property which is advancing so fast in value?

Mr. Riddell rose to a point of order and asked the speaker if he was casting personal reflections on him.

Mr. Littell. I am not casting personal reflections and am speaking to Councils.

Mr. Lloyd. The gentleman is either casting personal reflections or he don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Littell. The gentleman himself appears to know what I am talking about if I don't.

Mr. Littell continued for a short time arguing in favor of the project.

ABOUT THE COST.

Mr. Shipton spoke of the enormous outlay that would be necessary year after year, and claimed that this alone is enough to condemn the project. He stated his belief that even if the cost of the ground would be but $150,000, that it would take $2,000,000 to improve it.

Mr. Shipton in closing called the ayes and nays.

Before calling the roll Mr. Chislett asked leave to make a statement in regard to the Central Park, New York. He stated that two years ago the total expenditure on the Central Park to that time was $12,000,000, while the increase in the value of city property for taxable purposes was no less than $76,000,000.

VOTE OF THE PEOPLE WANTED.

Mr. Rafferty objected particularly to the exemption of Mr. Schenley's other property from taxation for the park, if such is a part of the law.

Mr. McCune stated that a law offered in the Legislature by a member from Philadelphia, was passed which would exempt Schenley's surrounding property. In proceeding to the question, the gentleman did not think that the city through viewers would get the property at any thing like a "nominal price" or $500 per acre. He believed in parks and would not be found to opposed this park particularly. He did not think this was the last opportunity to get a park; numbers of parks can yet be obtained and in places where the masses can get them and enjoy the pure air, etc., spoken of glowingly of. The speaker also believed in the putting of the question to the vote of the people—the source of all power. It is true that we are sent here to transact the ordinary business of the city but not in the matter of extraordinary expenditures of perhaps over $1,000,000. The time for this project is, too, inopportune for the people are now being taxed for this new building (Municipal Hall), the High School building, heavy street improvement contracts, and last and greatest that great necessity the new Water Works. In closing the speaker again reiterated the statement that Mr. Burgwin had said when the law was approved by Councils that it contained a voting clause.

Mr. Burgwin arose and stated a circumstance which had convinced him of the interest of the previous speaker in the question at issue.

Some personal remarks were passed between the gentlemen, after which Mr. Burgwin again denied that he had said that there was a clause in the law providing for a vote of the people. The gentleman from the Fourth ward was one of the signers of the report and knew all about what was in the act, and if he (Mr. Burgwin) had made any such statement, Mr. McCune would certainly have corrected him.

Mr. Pearson suggested that the remark of Mr. Burgwin that the Schenley property throughout the city is generally covered with huts, shanties, pig pens, &c., was a bad one, for they may put up the same kind of buildings around the Park if proposed. He was opposed to the expenditure that would be necessary at this time. The poor man is now taxed enough and the project should be postponed or abandoned altogether.

THE AYES AND NAYS CALLED.

Mr. Riddell read an act referred to by Mr. Rafferty, by which it is not lawful to assess the property adjoining for the damages sustained in condemnation of property for public use.

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Resolution for the vacation of parts of Fifth avenue, between Soho and Seneca streets.

Mr. Fleming in explanation of this ordinance stated this was an attempt to open the avenue to an uniform width of sixty feet all through between these streets the present width of the street in that place was eighty feet, but this width was not uniform throughout.

Mr. Oliver (Mr. Fulton in the Chair) opposed the change. The street in that section had been laid out years ago, at a width of eighty feet, and he thought it better to clear out a few of the houses which stood in the way of making the street one uniform width of eighty feet. This was one of the leading throughfares of the city and he hoped it would not be blocked up in this way.

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cohen interrupted the discussion at this point and moved the appointment of a committee of three to receive the Committee of Citizens in waiting, to present a paper to Councils in reference to the vacation of Grant street and other streets. Carried.

President Oliver resuming the chair.—We are now ready to receive the committee of citizens.

Mr. Cohen.—We have not appointed the special committee.

President Oliver.—We don't need to appoint any special committee for such a purpose; the people have a right to come in here at any time to present their petitions.

Mr. Cohen.—But we have passed a resolution for that committee, and—

President Oliver.—I did not so understand it; we merely said we were ready to receive them. Will the messenger tell them Council is ready.

Mr. Cohen.—I protest against such——

President Oliver.—Council, I believe, is ready to——

Mr. Cohen.—I ask for the committee; I protest against this action. Let us treat them decently. As a member of this Council, I have a right to——

The Citizen's Committee now appeared at the door, and President Oliver announced that the Council was ready to receive them.

The Committee of Citizens now entered headed by David Reed, Esq., and the delegation was introduced to Councils.

Mr. Reed.—Mr. President at a very large and I may say enthusiastic meeting of property owners held on Saturday afternoon a series of preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and these resolutions, I have been requested to present to your honorable body.

GRANT STREET VACATION.

President Oliver then read the paper presented which read as follows:

Whereas, The principal business firms and holders of property in this city (about a year ago) addressed a memorial to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the most friendly spirit, asking that corporation to adopt measures to remove their tracks from Liberty street, as the transit of locomotives and cars thereon was an intolerable nuisance, endangering life, menacing property, creating many smart burnings and blighting the spirit of improvement and the prosperity of the city; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the immense franchises granted to the company, without compensation, by the generosity of our citizens, and the ardent wishes then expressed, the directors of this railroad manifested a cold indifference to this crying evil; and not only this, but the company is now boldly seeking, through the supposed weakness of our representatives in Councils, to perpetuate the outrage; and

Whereas, With its characteristic daring and grasping spirit, it defies the rights of the people, that company is furthermore seeking through the aid of members of council, to seize upon and appropriate to its uses other streets within the old wards of the city, thus lessening and crippling the value of the many facilities of travel and transit, with no adequate equivalent offered for this wholesale spoliation, save the erection of certain bridges which the company for its own protection must necessarily construct within the rural suburbs, else limit their speed and protect crossings by satisfactory safe guards; and,

Whereas, Silence is not only criminal in this crisis of our city affairs, but might be by some regarded as acquiescence on the part of the business community, who are alive to the crisis herein set forth, and who deplore the necessity of this meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That we, property-holders and business men here assembled, do call upon our fellow-citizens, the honorable members of council, to pause, consider well and defeat these insidious attempts of relinquishment by the Pennsylvania railroad company, of the very valuable and important northern termini of Grant and Washington streets; and also the attempt to fasten with rivets of steel still heavier fetters on Liberty street, thus cramping, imperiling, destroying the only decent avenue to the surrounding property. In proceeding to the question, the gentleman did not think that the city through viewers would get the property at any thing like a "nominal price" or $500 per acre. He believed in parks and would not be found to opposed this park particularly. He did not think this was the last opportunity to get a park; numbers of parks can yet be obtained and in places where the masses can get them and enjoy the pure air, etc., spoken of glowingly of. The speaker also believed in the putting of the question to the vote of the people—the source of all power. It is true that we are sent here to transact the ordinary business of the city but not in the matter of extraordinary expenditures of perhaps over $1,000,000. The time for this project is, too, inopportune for the people are now being taxed for this new building (Municipal Hall), the High School building, heavy street improvement contracts, and last and greatest that great necessity the new Water Works. In closing the speaker again reiterated the statement that Mr. Burgwin had said when the law was approved by Councils that it contained a voting clause.

Mr. Burgwin arose and stated a circumstance which had convinced him of the interest of the previous speaker in the question at issue.

Some personal remarks were passed between the gentlemen, after which Mr. Burgwin again denied that he had said that there was a clause in the law providing for a vote of the people. The gentleman from the Fourth ward was one of the signers of the report and knew all about what was in the act, and if he (Mr. Burgwin) had made any such statement, Mr. McCune would certainly have corrected him.

Mr. Pearson suggested that the remark of Mr. Burgwin that the Schenley property throughout the city is generally covered with huts, shanties, pig pens, &c., was a bad one, for they may put up the same kind of buildings around the Park if proposed. He was opposed to the expenditure that would be necessary at this time. The poor man is now taxed enough and the project should be postponed or abandoned altogether.

THE AYES AND NAYS CALLED.

Mr. Riddell read an act referred to by Mr. Rafferty, by which it is not lawful to assess the property adjoining for the damages sustained in condemnation of property for public use.

The call of the ayes and nays was sustained and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Burgwin, Friday, Herron, Hoeh, Jeremy, Jones, Laufman, Littell, Lloyd, Murray, Oliver, Schmidt, Smith, Waring, Wilson, Gross—17.

Nays—Asdale, Chalmers, House, Hunter, Lang, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Seely, Shipton, Wainwright, Zern—22.

Mr. Chislett declined to vote.

Mr. Chislett in declining to vote stated that he was strongly in favor of a park, but wished the people by vote to decide on it.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Scully asked leave to change his vote from aye to nay.

Mr. McCarthy.—I object, that's to move reconsideration again.

Mr. Scully.— That's not your business.

Mr. Burgwin.—An objection don't prevent the change.

The vote was changed, which made the result as announced, 16 to 23. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. Oliver, Jr. ..... President.
H. McMaster. ..... Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Oliver. Present Messrs. Allen, Arthurs, Arensberg, Barr, Barker, Dr., Bates, Beymer, Bindley, Campbell, Carroll, Cohen, Darlington, Deitrich, Dickson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Follansbee, Fulton, Galisath, Gazzam, Hare, Jones, Johns, Kerr, Kohne, Koverman, Lappan, Liebler, Lowrey, Mattern, Meyer, Moffitt, Mc. Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, Negley, Patterson, P